The Weekly Constitution Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1 50

THE GREAT FRENCH FAIR.

At the great French Fair!
Everything under the sun is there,
Whatever is made by the hand of man:
Silks from China and Hindoostan,
Grotesque bronzes from Japan;
Products of Iceland, Ireland, Scotland,
Lapland, Finland, I know not what land—
North land, south land, cold land, hot land,—
From Liberia,
From Siberia,—
Every fabric and invention,
From every country you can mention:
From Algeria and Sardinia;
From Ohio and Virginia;
Egypt, Siam, Palestine;
Lands of the palm tree, lands of the pine;
Lands of tobacco, cotton, and rice,
Of iron, of ivory, and of spice,
Of gold and silver and diamond,—
From the farthest land, and the land beyond.

And everybody is there to see:
From Mexico and Mozambique,
Spaniard, Yankee, Heathen Chinee;
Modern Roman and modern Greek;
Frenchman and Prussian,
Turk and Russian,
Foes that have been, or foes to be:
Through aisles on miles
Of spacious aisles,
'Mid the wealth of the world in gorgeous piles,
Loiter and flutter the endless files!

—*J. L. Trowbridge, in St. Nicholas for August.*

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Anecdotes of Quick-Wittedness by Men and Women.

[Chambers' Journal.]

When Lord Liverpool was forming his Ministry in 1822, he thought it absolutely necessary to have Canning at the Foreign Office, although aware the appointment would be obnoxious to George IV. The Duke of Wellington undertook the unpleasant task of communicating Lord Liverpool's determination, and went to Brighton for that purpose. As soon as the King knew what was wanted of him, he broke out:

"Arthur, it is impossible! I said, on my honor as a gentleman, he should never be one of my Ministers again. I am sure you will agree with me that I cannot do what I said on my honor as a gentleman I would not do."

Another man would have been silenced; but the great soldier, always equal to an emergency, replied:

"Pardon me, but I don't agree with you at all. Your Majesty is not a gentleman."

The bold assertion startled the King; but the Duke went on:

"Your Majesty is not a gentleman, but the sovereign of England, with duties to your people far above any to yourself; and these duties render it imperative that you should employ the abilities of Mr. Canning."

"Well, Arthur," said the King, drawing a long breath, "if I must, I must."

Although he did not like being told he was no gentleman, George IV. had once, at least, while Regent, forgotten he was one. That was when he flung a glass of wine in Colonel Hamlyn's face, with

"Hamlyn, you are a blackguard,"

The insulted officer could not return the compliment without committing something like treason. It was out of the question to challenge the Prince, while to let the insult pass unnoticed was equally impossible. The Colonel filled his glass and threw the contents into the face of his neighbor, saying:

"His Royal Highness' toast: pass it on!"

"Hamlyn," cried the Regent, "you're a capital fellow! Here's your health!"

And they were fast friends from that evening.

A Schleswig lass, whose betrothed had gone to seek a better fortune in America, under promise to send for her as soon as he found himself able to support a wife, after patiently waiting a few years, grew sick of hope deferred, and took up with another sweetheart. She was no sooner fairly on with the new love when a letter arrived from the old one, inclosing money to pay her passage to America. Here was a pretty dilemma; but the doubly-plighted damsel's mother found a way out of the difficulty. She sent out her second daughter in her sister's place.

"The two girls," said she, "are as like as two blades of grass, and it will be all one to him which of them he gets for a wife."

For the sake of all parties it is to be hoped the cheated man was as easily victimized as the Spanish official who stopped the correspondent of an English newspaper attempting to cross the Republican lines during the civil war of 1874 with a demand for his passport—a non-existent document. "Specials" are not readily prevented going where they have a mind to go, and the demand was met by the production of a fashionable tailor's bill, bearing the arms of sundry royal and imperial patrons on its face, and duly stamped and receipted. A pretty pantomimic performance ensued, the journalist trying to impress upon the official mind that the figures in the account represented his personal measurements, set down for the purpose of identification; and having succeeded in that, he pointed triumphantly to the stamp and the signature across it, as irrefragable proof of the official character of the document; and the half-satisfied, wholly mystified Spaniard, let him go on his way, showering silent blessings on his tailor's head.

An unemployed actor, disinclined to rust in idleness, to say nothing of starving, determined to "do the provinces" as an entertainer. The provinces, however, did not prove the happy hunting-ground he expected, and when he arrived at a certain small town in the north, his funds and his spirits were equally low. The latter were not raised by the worthy who had the letting of the "hall" informing him a theatrical exhibition would be "nae gude at a'" there; but that if he gave a lecture on chemistry the place would be crowded. At this straw our desperate actor clutched. He would turn scientific lecturer, and chance it being discovered that he knew nothing of his subject. The hall was engaged, the bills distributed, his last coppers spent upon red-fire, brick-dust, iron filings and some innocent powders: the time came, and the lecturer stood before a crowded audience, without any clear idea of what he was to say or do, save that he was going to perform the old experiment of producing hydrogen, and a new one of his own invention, which he hoped would bring the performance to a sudden end. The friendly hall-keeper had borrowed a pestle and mortar, a Leyden jar, and two or three retorts, which with a few physic bottles filled with bright-colored waters, gave the table quite a scientific appearance. The pseudo-savant commenced by reading a few pages of a popular treatise on chemistry, by way of introduction, and then closing the book trusted to impudence to pull him through; and pull him through it did. He says: "I explained, with many mispronounced words, the hydrogen experiment; and then it occurred to me to arrange a little accident which would perhaps make them nervous, and prepare them for what was to follow. This I easily did by thrusting a retort, neck downward, into the fire; the few drops of water condensed, and bursted it with a loud report. I then proceeded to explain the dangerous nature of chemicals, dwelt on gun-cotton, sudden death of experimentalists by fumes, &c., meanwhile filing my mortar with brick-dust and other harmless ingredients. Having worked the audience up to the required pitch of nervousness, I dilated on the dangerous and uncertain nature of the compound I was mixing. I spoke of my bad health and wound up by saying:

"Startling and marvelous as the announcement may seem, it is nevertheless true that were I to leave off stirring this mixture for one single second, the whole of this building and every one therein would be blown into unrecognizable atoms."

In less than two minutes there was not a soul left in the place except Mr. Mactaggart and myself, who pitched the stuff away and cheerfully divided the profits.

The artful actor's auditors showed less coolness than the man, whose hat being riddled by a shooter of small birds, quietly asked:

"Did you shoot at me, sir?" to which the maladroit but no way disconcerted sportsman replied:

"O no, sir; I never hit what I fire at," at once obviating the necessity of apologizing, and mollifying the recipient of the erratic charge, as effectually as Provost Baker was mollified by a ready-witted laddie, brought before the Rutherglen Burgh Court for plucking forbidden fruit. Said the Provost to the small offender:

"If you had a garden, and pilfering boys were to break into it and steal your property, in what way would you like to have them punished:"

Said the small offender to the Provost: "Aweel, sir, I think I'd let them awa' for the first offense."

Of course he was dismissed, after being suitably admonished.

A woman's wit rarely fails her when she needs to exercise it. Madame Thierret, a popular French actress, was once traveling to Baden in a first-class carriage, although only provided with a second-class ticket. At Kehl her ticket was demanded by a German employe of the Company. A scene ensued, the actress pretending not to understand the man.

"If you gabble for two hours," said she, "it will be all the same."

The German took her by the arm, for the purpose of ejecting her from the carriage, receiving a box on the ears that sent him reeling to the other side of the platform. This brought up the commissary, who inquired why she had struck the man.

"Because he was insolent: he said all sorts of impertinent things to me," replied the actress. The officer thought he had caught her nicely, and grimly demanded how she knew that, since she pretended not to understand German.

"Nonsense!" answered ready Madame Thierret, "when a dog wants to bite you, you understand it very well, although you do not talk doggerel."

And the commissary wisely gave in.

A blind beggar on the Pont-Neuf entreated the charity of passers by on the plea of being a poor blind man, the father of two children. A gentleman who responded to the pitiful appeal saw the same man a few days afterward at Asniere's soliciting alms as a poor blind man, the father of four children.

"What!" said he—speaking, of course, in French—"have you had two children since I saw you in Paris last week."

"No, sir," was the unabashed reply; "but in Paris living is so dear that two children are sufficient to excite pity; in the country I am obliged to have four at the very least, and even then find it hard to make both ends meet."

A French gentleman anxious to find a wife for a scapegrace nephew, went to a matrimonial agent, who handed him his list of lady clients. Running this through, he lighted upon his wife's name, entered as desirous of obtaining a husband between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-five—a blonde preferred. Forgetting his nephew, he hurried home to announce his discovery to his wife. That lady was not at all disturbed.

"O yes," said she, "that is my name: I put it down when you were so ill in the spring and the doctor said we must prepare for the worst."

This was at least an honest confession.

Tired of telling men he had no room for a brakeman, the Superintendent of a Pennsylvania line, upon the appearance of a new applicant said:

"You want to brake on this road, do you? Well you can sit down there. We have no vacancy just at present; but we kill about two brakemen a day, and I dare say in a few minutes I shall hear of some one losing an arm or a leg, and then you can have the job."

The man thought he would not wait, and would-be brakemen became scarce in that neighborhood.

There was a real dead man at a Paris boarding house, and after he had been taken to his last lodging it got about that he was in the unseemly habit of paying nightly visits to the room in which he had died, and for a long time the room remained tenantless in consequence. At last it was taken by a student, who laughed at the idea of the place being haunted. Annoyed at his incredulity, two of the lodgers arrayed themselves in sheets and glided into the room one night at that witching hour when grave-yards are supposed to yawn. With solemn step and slow they stalked around the bed, until, happening to glance behind, they beheld a sheeted figure watching their movements. This was more than they imagined for, and they were out of the room and in their own chambers almost before they knew it. Next morning they settled with the landlord and departed, never dreaming their intended victim had divined their intentions and paid them in their own coin. They were not quite equal to the occasion.

THE Rev. Mr. Milburn, well known as "the Blind Preacher," has just returned to America after a sojourn of two years and a half in the United Kingdom. During this time he has traveled about 30,000 miles, preaching and lecturing everywhere.

A NOCTURNE OF CHOPIN.

O sound that breaks with tremulous waves
The spirit's sleep,
Like noise of washing waters where
Moans low the moonless deep,
Or flattering wings when thro' dim twilight glooms
Homeward the plovers sweep—
Breathe low, break soft, breathe low,
Through life, and love, in subtle music steep!

Like silver waves upon a moonlit sea
Falling on silver sands,
Thy wandering echoes are like strains
From far sweet lands;
O tremulous sound! that binds my spirit now
With luscious bands
Of something sweet, too sweet,
Where guidest thou my soul with unseen hands?

And now like waves when an unquiet wind
Makes them moan low,
And fret in glistening foam, while they
Athwart the dark seas go,
Thy sound stirs depths within me, until waves
Of possible woe
Break, break, break,
And o'er my soul in haste tumultuous flow.

Like melancholy pipings of some bird
In night-dark brake,
Or like the wail of some lost wandering wind
Where aspens shake,
Sharp, sudden sounds break out upon the ear—
And wild chords quake
Withhid the troubled soul,
Like fiery breaths in some sulphureous lake.

Hush! now like some most sweet unearthly singing,
Or noise of distant sea—
Like breaths of Summer faintly blowing,
To die soon silently,—
Low, solemn notes float up, and fall, and fall,
Until they seem to be
Not sounds, but echoes from
Some soul which 'mid its singing is made free.

—*Good Words.*

RUNNING "PILOT."

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

"Who is standing pilot this evening?" said the superintendent or "boss," as he was called.

"Seth Martin," was the foreman's reply.

"Tell him to come here, will you? and hurry up?"

The foreman hastened away, and both he and Seth Martin must have "spread themselves," as the former said, for in a few minutes the engine-driver stood before his chief.

The great man took a comprehensive look at the engineer, who flinched not a muscle. His clear, steady eyes were as blue as the sky; a handsome brown beard ornamented his face, which, albeit rather dirty, was full of character and determination. To use the popular expression, "he was pure gold down to bed rock."

The superintendent, satisfied with his scrutiny, nodded to the engine-driver, and said:

"There's a specie train up out of Collinsville to-night, Seth."

"I know that," was the curt response.

"And it will require close watching," continued the chief.

"I s'pose so—I know that," repeated Seth.

"You are mighty knowin' this evening," said the superintendent, smiling, "but there is one thing you don't know, Sonny. You don't know that you are going to run pilot to that train."

"Yes, I do," replied the engine-driver.

"Who in thunder told you, then? I didn't know it myself till ten minutes ago."

"You told me this minute, then I knew it, "replied Seth, smiling, and disclosing his white, even teeth. "I'm ready, boss."

"Seth Martin, you ought to be a judge; your talents are thrown away on this line. But listen; we've no time to split straws in chaff. There's a very festive gang of desperadoes hanging about up Dartford way. They nearly wrecked the through Pacific last week. Fortunately the passengers were handy with their shootin'-irons and bullets was rainin' pretty thick, else there would have been something unpleasant."

"Wa al," said the engine-driver, "go ahead."

"Now you must run pilot to the specie train and see that the line's clear up as far as Dartford City. Ye can shunt at the Trestle Bridge siding and wait to pull the wagons up the Bunker incline through the cuttings. Once safe there ye can rattle along, and mind ye keep a good lookout."

"You bet!" was Seth's reply. "I'd better take my six-shooter, I suppose. We'll have to fight, maybe?"

"Most likely," replied the superintendent cooly. "Keep this quiet. I've got men on the lookout along the line. Who's your mate?"

"English Tom Atkins," was the reply. "He's grit!"

"All right, then," said the chief. "Now don't drink: keep a full head of steam; bring back the specie safe, and—"

"Wa'al?" drawled the other coolly.

"I'll provide for your family if you're hurt or shot; if not, I'll reward you."

"Is that all, then? Well, good night, boss, and thank ye."

"Good luck," was the answer; "I'll not forget you."

Seth Martin turned away with a nod of acknowledgment and directed his steps to the shed where his engine was "standing pilot." This means that the engine had steam up (or was "in steam," to speak technically) and was ready for any sudden emergency. The driver was just as well pleased to run a couple of hundred miles on a dark night, even with the chance of being shot, as to have an invitation to the "White House" itself.

"Tom!"

"Hallo!" came back in an unmistakable English voice.

"Fire up a bit; we're bound West: specie pilot; ten o'clock. Keep it quiet."

A man unseen by the driver put up his head to listen.

Seth was a man of action, and so was his mate, Tom Atkins. They looked to the engine and their revolvers; put a dozen cartridges in a tin can; filled a similar can with some old Bourbon whiskey, at a saloon close by, whether they were followed by the man who had been listening to their conversation, and who noted their preparations.

As soon as the engine driver and his mate were recognized, they were warmly welcomed, for they were favorites. Many drinks were tendered for their acceptance, and declined on various pleas, till at length one man declared the Britisher wanted to fix an insult on a free-born citizen. He offered Seth and Tom a glass apiece, saying:

"What's up, mate? Swore off, eh!"

"For this evening," replied Seth, "but as I'd rather drink than fight just now, I'll take your treat." So the men each took the proffered glass, but scarcely tasted it; and soon afterwards Seth, fearing that some inkling of his intended mission might leak out, beckoned to his fireman to follow as soon as possible, and then left the saloon. He lit a cigar, climbed up into the "cab" of his engine (all American locomotives are protected and closed in), and began to smoke.

He smoked in comfort for about a quarter of an hour, then he felt "queer." "These is stronger cigars than usual," he muttered, and he threw it from him. But the oppression on his brain became heavier; he felt very sleepy now.

"I think I'll have a nap; it's only about nine o'clock. I must; there's an hour yet. I wonder where Tom is. It's my opinion Tom will drink too much or—"

His train of thought was suddenly interrupted. All at once it flashed upon him that he himself had been "drugged" in the saloon!

"That's it; what a thundering idiot I am!" He essayed to rise, but felt quite bewildered. He made hopeless attempts to stand upright, but could do nothing. He was as useless as a child; but, worse than all, he was conscious of his inability to do his duty. Ten o'clock rang out. He struggled to his feet. His head was spinning round, his feet were heavy as leaden weights. He opened the sliding-door, but ere he could descend a blow from behind sent him flying into space—a splash, and down he sank into a large pond containing a quantity of surplus water for the locomotive tanks.

At the same moment three men climbed up on the engine and, with a low but hearty chuckle started it out from the siding.

"I think we did that neat," said the shortest of the party. "I didn't listen to the boss for nothin' this time. The specie train will run after all, you see. Oh! they couldn't catch me tripping. No, sir!"

"The Savage will do the bridge, I suppose," said another. He's to work on the up line, isn't he?"

"Aye, only on that side. Ye did that Britisher pretty, I must say. He and Seth was kinder cautious, too."

"I mixed it strong," said the other, with a savage laugh. "Did you settle the signals, Abe?"

"Aye; telegraphed ourselves on special, and then cut the wires and smashed the instruments. We're clear now to Dartford City. What's that?" he added, hastily, as the engine lurched for a second and lifted.

"Only the points. We're out now. We can run easy, I s'pose. She won't bust, I hope. Here goes."

The speaker, who knew little about engine-driving, turned on the steam and away they went. He turned his head for a moment. There's something moving yonder; they've found Seth, likely."

But this portion of the gang of desperadoes had met their match in English Tom Atkins. For a moment or two he had been overcome by the drugged whisky, but a simple and very effective remedy cured him at the cost of a few moments' sickness. Creeping along the ground, for he could not walk, he conceived the idea of following these men, so he held the points open and sent the "bravos" away into the night on the up line. He proposed to give the alarm and follow (on the down metals) with a superior force. But fate was drawing the fugitives to destruction. The up line was cut at the bridge.

"Lend a hand, mate, I'm drowndin!" This is what Tom heard as he crawled rather than walked across the metals to seek assistance.

"Seth—Seth Martin; what's happened to you?"

"Them varmint tossed me in here when I was half stupid, but the water has done me good. Help me out, and we'll fix them yet."

Tom, who was rapidly recovering, lent all the assistance he could; and then the dripping driver, quickly wringing the water from his clothes, said, when his mate had told him what he had done—

"Don't breathe a syllable to mortal man. I know Bob Franklin's engine is in steam by now for the cross traffic. We'll fire her up and run them down. We may save the specie yet. Hurry down to the signal-box while I get out the engine."

Tom hastened away as desired, but soon came back with the intelligence that the box was empty and the wire cut.

"We daresn't say a word now," said Seth. "What fools we were to take them drinks! Now, Tom, shove in some wood while I oil the cranks. I'll leave word for the foreman; we must trust him."

All these preparations were made almost as quickly as they are here described. In ten minutes the engine was ready, and as noiselessly as possible the great locomotive was brought out of the shed, but tender first.

"Never mind," said Seth when Tom objected. "We can run about as quick. Now, are ye ready?"

The foreman came up at that moment. "If ye do succeed," he said, "your fortunes are made. If you fail I wouldn't answer for your lives. Take my revolver," he added, "and be off."

Seth thanked him, adding gloomily, "If we fail, we'll never come back alive. For us to be hocussed with 'Bourbon' is disgrace enough."

A whistle! The foreman opened the points and the engine sped away on the down line in full pursuit of the desperadoes to save the specie train if possible.

"We've no head lamp?" exclaimed Tom, suddenly.

"So much the better; we don't want to advertise ourselves to-night. There's a flash of something; guess we'll have a storm."

The remark was not uncalled for. The gleam of lightning every now and then appeared to rest upon the steel handles and glint along the rails. There was a moaning sound in the air, a feeling of oppression, while occasionally a heavy plash of rain would drop upon the roof of the "cab" in which the men journeyed.

They absolutely flew along the track. Over the apparently boundless prairie the line was laid. Not a station for miles. A few watering places at intervals alone broke the level character of prospect when the fitful lightning lit up the surroundings. Pitch dark overhead, except when the flashes came; and the only light below the rapidly moving glare of the furnace fire on the front.

"It's past eleven," said the driver, "We ought to have pulled them up. We've run this thirty miles in the half-hour. There's Buffalo creek," he added, as they skimmed past.

"Well, then, Dartford is only another thirty, and the trestle siding on the top of the cutting is only twenty-five."

"We must pass them at the curve, below. Hallo! look out, mind that hand-lamp."

Tom turned the slide and looked ahead. Seth shut off steam.

"There they are! Lucky we are running tender foremost, or they would have seen our fire. We'll wait on them gently till they get on the trestle curve. Then we'll 'wire in' and drop them. Steady, mate!"

The engine came silently to a standstill. The gentle hiss of the steam, which was just raising the valves, was the only audible sound. Broad flashes of sheet lightning lit up the heavy masses of cloud, but no thunder followed. Seth looked to his revolver.

Tom fed the fire and they waited; it was their only chance—a surprise.

For quite twenty minutes the men waited; the engine in front had long ago disappeared. At last Seth said, "Now, Tom, is our time! I'll run them a race down to Dartford City, and, if I get there first, there'll be scalps to sell to-morrow. We'll round that curve before they see us, and come in all flying. Are you ready?"

Tom signified his consent, and away darted the ponderous engine across the boundless prairie at top speed. On! on! never mind the rough track; it's death if you leave it; it's death most likely, if you remain. There is one chance, and only one—if you reach Dartford City and give the alarm!

"Press on Seth, it's nigh midnight." So whispered Tom as the engine swung round the sharp curve. There, seemingly motionless, was the other engine. Faster and faster rattled the pursuer. They were seen at last. The men were visible through the glass for an instant.

"Lie down!" roared Seth.

Only just in time. Two bullets came crashing overhead; another hit the handle of the steam whistle and sent out a scream of defiance into the night. Seth rose slowly and, pistol in hand, watched the foe.

"He's goin to race us, but he don't know the trick of firin' "No. 200,' Tom. We'll pass him and then—"

Seth's face, as he spoke, and clutched his revolver, was sufficient to explain his meaning without words.

On, on, speeding across their prairie! Now, Seth was gaining, now the others shot ahead. "More wood into the furnace; pile it in, Tom,' cried Seth—that's it—now—'

A bullet from Seth's steady hand passed through the glass of the other engine and shattered the driving arm of the man who held the regulator.

"Bully!" exclaimed the delighted Seth. "Now for another log." The fire was blown up, and like an arrow the engines flew along; but no more shots were exchanged, for as they were running neck and neck for one instant Seth perceived a light on the line ahead, and before his companion was aware of his intention shut off the steam. The other engine fled away into the darkness, leaving Seth and Tom far behind.

"What did you shut off for?" cried Tom in amazement.

"Look ahead and you'll know," was the grim reply.

Tom looked ahead. A weird light was playing on the track, a halo of unearthly oppearance. It shimmered and moved about like a will-'o-the-wisp. It was a most ghastly white mist—a ghostly warning.

"What can it be?" said Tom, his superstitious terrors being now excited. "What is it?"

"It's a light, that's all," said Seth with a fiendish grin. "I know it though; I've seen it before. There's somebody underneath the rails in the bridge, and, you bet, they're cutting the track for the specie train!"

"Gracious Heaven, and that engine!"

"That engine will be in the river in two minutes," said Seth Martin.

"Oh! hurry up and save them if we can," exclaimed Tom. "Go ahead!"

'Gently, mate, gently; let them get on a bit." He turned on steam, but ere they had passed half the distance in the direction of the light a loud crash was heard, and amid screams of human agony the Trestle Bridge sank down—down—gently, slowly, but surely, to the stream below. The ponderous engine dipped forward, gave one heavy roll, righted again, and then turning completely over, fell with a thundering noise into the canon below.

The lights were suddenly extinguished, and the piercing screams of wounded and scalded men arose, mingled with the hissing steam and the dull roar of thunder. The storm had burst.

"Caught in their own trap," exclaimed Seth. "Serves them right! Poor critters, I'm kinder sorry too."

"Let us help them," cried Tom.

"Help! yes; let us run on to Dartford and stop the traffic; the specie is due in ten minutes."

"Cross that bridge?" exclaimed the fireman.

"Yes, sir, cross that bridge. I'm a-goin' to try it," replied Seth. "Will you chance it?"

"Yes," was the brave answer; "it's kill or cure!"

"Here goes then; shake hands. God bless ye, mate; if we don't meet again, tell them I died at my post like a man."

The driver and fireman clasped hands in silence, and Seth turning on the full pressure of steam, the engine gathered itself up for its final race.

Not a sound escaped either of the men. Side by side they stood. As they approached they could see the red glare. The bridge had caught fire. As they shot past, a form of two hurried quickly out of sight—some of the desperate band now cowed and crushed. In a moment more the bridge was in full view. The crackling timbers of the up line were all burning around the mighty monster engine, which still emitted smoke and flame. As a flash of lightning will in one brief second reveal all surrounding objects distinctly, so the glare of the engine furnace lit up the scene below. The engine dashed along—a roar, a creaking noise, the flame leaped up beneath,—and the danger was over. The down line had not been undermined.

As they slackened speed a long deep whistle was heard, and a dim speck like a pin's head was seen on the line in front.

"There's the specie, Tom. We've done our duty. Run down easy and then see if we can't help the unfortunate loafers under the bridge. It was a narrow squeak!"

It was, indeed! The specie train was saved though, and the filibusters taken in the act. Three were drowned, and two more so terribly injured that they died soon after from the effects. Seth and Tom were rewarded, and the former was subsequently made inspector; but he and Tom often talk of that summer night when they were so nearly killed while running pilot.

"A SINGULAR SONG."

In a volume of poems, "Songs of Singularity," by the London Hermit, recently published in England, is the following specimen of alliteral verse:

My Madeline! My Madeline!
Mark my melodious midnight moan;
Much may melting music mean,
My modulated monotone.

My Mandolin's mild minstrelsy,
My mental music magazine,
My mouth, my mind, my memory,
Must mingling murmur, "Madaline."

Muster 'mid midnight masquerades,
Mark Moorish maidens, matrons' mien,
'Mongst Murcia's most majestic maids,
Match me my matchless Madaline.

Mankind's malevolence may make,
Much melancholy music mine;
Many my motives may mistake,
My modest merits may malign.

My Madaline's most mirthful mood,
Much mollifies my mind's machine;
My mournfulness' magnitude
Melts—makes me merry, Madaline!

Matchmaking ma's may machinate,
Manoeuvring misses may misween;
Mere money may make many mate,
My magic motto's—"Madaline."

Melt most mellifluous melody,
'Midst Murcia's misty mounts marine,
Meet me my moonlight—marry me,
Madonna mia—Madaline.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Condition of a Hundred Millions of Women.

[Monies Williams in Contemporary Review.]

A little study or the Indian Office statistics reveals a condition of prostration which even the most sanguine might pronounce hopelessly irremediable. One hundred millions of women, supposed to be actual subjects of the British Empire, are, with few exceptions, sunk in absolute ignorance. They are unable to read a syllable of their mother-tongue, they are never taught the rules of life and health, the laws of God, or the most rudimentary truths of science. In fact, a feeling exists in most Hindu families that a girl who has learned to read and write has committed sin which is sure to bring down a judgment upon herself and her husband. She will probably have to atone for her crime by early widowhood. And to be a young widow is believed to be the greatest misfortune that can possibly befall her. Not indeed, that an Indian woman's married life can be described as a blissful elysium. The women of India are victims of the worst form of social tyranny. They are allowed no voice in the selection of their own husbands. According to Dr. Hunter's statistics, infants are sometimes betrothed when but two or three months old. "As soon as a daughter (of a particular tribe of Brahmans) is born, the father immediately looks out for a male child belonging to a family equal in rank with himself. When he has succeeded in his search, and obtained the consent of its parents, he returns to his house, summons his relatives and neighbors to a feast, and solemnly affirms before them that his daughter is betrothed to such and such a man's babe. Nothing will induce him to break the oath which he thus takes. This is exceptional. As a rule, girls are betrothed at three or four (a barber being sometimes the match-maker) and married at six or seven to boys of whom they know nothing. They are taken to their boy husband's homes at the age of ten or eleven. From that moment they lose their freedom and even their personality. They merge their individuality in the persons of their husbands. They may be loved, and they are rarely ill-used, as they too frequently are in Christian countries; but they are ignored as separate units in society. They never pronounce their husband's names, and they are never directly alluded to by their husbands in conversation. For another person to mention their names or inquire after their health would be a gross breach of etiquette. They never appear unveiled before their husbands in the presence of a third person. They often become mothers at 11 and 12. Their life is then spent in petty household duties, in cooking for their families, in gossipping with female friends, in arranging the marriages of their children, in domestic jealousies and envyings, in a thousand foolish frivolities, in a wearisome round of burdensome religious ceremonies imposed by exacting priests. Add to this that of the upper classes are cooped up behind Pardahs or in the stagnant atmosphere of Zananas. There they are prisoners in apartments set apart for their exclusive occupation. They have no opportunity of listening to the intellectual conversation of educated men. They are shut out from every wholesome influence, and debarred from every healthy occupation likely to conduce to the improvement of their physical condition, or to their social, moral, and intellectual elevation. They become enfeebled in mind and worn out in body at a period of life when European women have barely reached their prime. They are neither fit for independence, nor have they any desire for it. And what of the young widows? If a young wife has no individuality apart from her husband, a young widow has, practically, no existence. It is true that our law has prohibited a widow from being burned with her dead husband. It is true, too, that an old widow is cared for by her children if she has remained a wife long enough to have a large family. She is even more than cared for. Every mother in India is an object of veneration to her offspring. As a wife she may be nothing. But as a mother, even though a widow, she is all in all to her children. It is only a young widow or a childless widow who is regarded as worse than dead. But nearly every household possesses a widow of this kind. Such a widow belongs forever to her dead husband. A widower may marry again but a widow never, she is made a household drudge. She is expected to get up at 4 A. M., before the servants of the family. No one will supply her with water. She must go to the well and fetch water for herself. It is unlucky to meet her. She is supposed to be in eternal mourning for her deceased lord, though she may never have seen him except at her child wedding. She must practice a perpetual fast, and only eat one meal a day. If her young husband had acquired property of his own before his death and the household is still undivided, all such property is taken by her brothers-in-law. She retains nothing but her ornaments, which she must on no account wear. She is told that she cannot have food given to her till she has "eaten her jewels." In other words, she is expected to sell her ornaments to prevent herself from starving. In short, she suffers a living death, and would often cheerfully give herself up to be burned if the law would allow her. Of course there are exceptions to this. In some parts of India—as, for instance, in the Maratha country— women of all classes are more independent, and assert themselves with more boldness. There is also a bright side to the picture of female life and character. Hindu women must be allowed full credit for their strict discharge of household duties, for their personal cleanliness, thrift, activity and practical fidelity to the doctrines and precepts of their religion. They are generally loved by their husbands, and are never brutally treated. A wife-beating drunkard is unknown in India. In return, Indian wives and mothers are devoted to their families. I have often seen wives in the act of circumambulating the sacred Tulsi plant 108 times, with the sole object of bringing down blessings on their husband and children. In no other country in the world are family affection and respect for parents so conspicuously operative as in India. In many households the first morning duty of a child on rising from sleep is to lay his head on his mother's feet in token of filial obedience.

Bread Upon the Waters.

In 1853 Miss Myra Kellogg, eldest daughter of the late Simeon Kellogg, and sister of Mark H. Kellogg, who fell besides General Custer, on the Little Big Horn, was married in this city to Mr. Truman J. Safford, who had represented Green county in our Legislature in 1852, and who in the year above named had removed to the promising village of La Crosse. The next spring, however, the young couple moved down into Iowa and, we believe, settled on a farm, and several years since went into Dakota. He was an honest, hard-working man, but never succeeded in accumulating much of this world's riches. Four years since, just after the evening meal had been eaten, a dirty, ragged, footsore tramp called at the house and begged for something to eat, saying that he was on his way to California, but had had hard luck, having been taken sick after starting. Mr. Safford made him welcome, and his wife went to work and cooked supper for the stranger. After partaking of the meal prepared, they allowed the tramp to remain over night, and becoming interested in the stranger, he was entertained for a week, during which time he recuperated his health, and bidding them good bye started for California. Two months since the stranger who, during his four years' absence in California, had "struck it rich," came back to Dakota and inquired out his old entertainers, and in disguise again spent the night under Mr. Safford's roof. The tramp was particular to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Stafford, and was told by that gentleman that he had plenty of hard work to do, but very little money." The next morning the tramp departed without making himself known, and the conversation and incident had been forgotten, when Mr. and Mrs. Safford received thoough the post-office a sealed package which contained the deed of one of the finest farms in their neighborhood, having a good house, barn, stock, horses, wagons, agricultural implements and everything complete, which was accompanied by an explanatory letter, stating that he wished them to accept the deed of the farm, which he had purchased especially for those who divided with him when in need, and treated him kindly when footsore and poor, and assured them he was the tramp they entertained years before. Volumes could not say more, and Mr. and Mrs. Safford are now enjoying the gift made them by the stranger.—*La Crosse Wis. Democrat, July 13.*

Coincidences in Literature.

The *Nation* points out the following coincidences in literature, that can no more be classed as plagiarisms than when the same thing happens over and again in real life:

In the "Prairie," the last of the five Leatherstocking Tales of Cooper, the old woodsman dies; drawing himself up stiffly, like the soldier that he was, answering "Here!" and falling back dead. In the "Newcomes" the old colonel goes back as a poor brother, a pensioner, to die in the Gray Friars, where he had studied as a lad. And there at last the end comes, described in words that easily cling to the memory:

And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little and quickly said, 'Adsum!" and fell back. It was the word we used at school when names were called: and lo, he whose heart was as that of a little child had answered to his name and stood in the presence of The Master."

The "Prairie" was published years before the "Newcomes," and was doubtless familiar to Thackeray, but with this author a charge of plagiarism must be dismissed as soon as made. So with a later novel published in *Appleton's Journal*, in the last chapter of "Celia's Arbor," an old sea captain dies.

"And then a strange thing happened. His voice, which had been sinking to a faint murmur, suddenly grew full again and strong. He lifted his figure and sat upright. His eyes flashed with a sudden light as he raised his voice and looked upward. He lifted his right hand to the peak of his cap—the old familiar salute of a sailor—as he reported himself:

"Come aboard, sir!"

"Then his hand dropped and his head fell forward. The captain was dead."

JOE JEFFERSON made $10,750 by his California engagement and the theatre lost $2,000.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail.....2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.

POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over.....1 50

☞Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 11th of July to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION	50c
Clubs of 10 for 40c	$4 00
Clubs of 20 for 35c	7 00
Clubs of 30 for 33c	9 90
Clubs of 40 for 30c	12 00
Clubs of 50 and upwards 25c	12 50
Clubs of 100 and upwards 20c	20 00

As the time progresses a *pro rata* price will be taken for campaign subscriptions, expiring at that date.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The first attempt in this country at using electricity in place of gas is soon to be made in the *Times* printing office in New York, and if the electric light can be successfully substituted for gas-light in the manifold uses to which the latter is applied in a great printing office, we can see no obstacle to its general introduction in offices, residences, public halls, etc. The American manufacturers of the dynamo-electric machines have engaged to light the *Times* composing room, by means of electricity at a first cost of less than $1,000 for the electric machine, and after that of about twenty cents an hour, which covers the cost of the steam power used and the carbon points burned. The gas used in the *Times* composing room costs now about $500 a month. If the new machine works successfully it will effect a saving of nearly $400 a month. The dynamo-electric machine is described as not larger than a sewing-machine Steam power is used to put it in motion, and the instant it begins to revolve the electric current is generated and becomes ready for the lamp. This lamp is the usual French device for holding the two carbon points, between which the voltaic are passes, in position. The carbon points used are of about the shape and length of lead pencils. One point is attached to the wire coming from one pole of the machine, and the other point to the wire from the other pole. When these carbons are held at the proper distance from each other a flame of marvelous brilliancy is produced. In the machine-shop where the trials were made the daylight was excellent; nevertheless the electric light was so brilliant as to cause all the objects near by—posts, belts, and so forth—to cast dark shadows. The power necessary to produce this light was about three and a half horse-power; the light was, as nearly as could be ascertained, equal to 8,000 candles, or about 675 gas-lights. When in place it is expected that the lamp will need no touching, the two carbons lasting about twelve hours.

We have also an account in the N. Y. *Post* of a patent granted as late as the 25th of June, to a Mr. SAWYER of New York city, for a system of dividing a current of electricity in such a manner that light can be distributed to the different rooms of a private house or other building. This is the great achievement in connection with the electric light, at which the inventive genius of the world is at work. The light is distributed by a system of wires just as gas is by pipes. We omit the long technical description, but as to results attained the *Post* says:

The light given is pure, white, not trying to the eyes, and with not the slightest flicker. It is said that the electricity produced by one-horse power will be sufficient to light by this system any room or house requiring about forty gas-burners. To furnish this electric current to private houses it is proposed to have reservoirs of electricity in different parts of the town, just as we now have gas reservoirs. The cost of putting the wires into a house is trifling compared to the cost of gas-pipes, and the electric lamp will not cost more than two dollars apiece. When once in place they need never be touched. No cleaning will be necessary, no matches will be used, and finally there will be no danger of fire. Unlike the more powerful lamp for the *Times* building, there will be no necessity of ever changing the carbons In factories or buildings where steam-power is used the electricity can be generated on the spot The cost of electricity in private houses will scarcely be worth mentioning.

That this result will be reached we have no doubt, and ten years from this time the chances are gas will be as little used for illuminating purposes as the sperm candles or tallow dips of our grandfathers are to-day.

THE INDIAN THIEVERY.

Under the present system of managing Indian affairs, both the Indians and the Government are swindled. The latter stands it, as some sort of provision must be made for the horde of Radical politicians in the Indian country, but the savages are not so docile as Uncle Sam, and with very bad logic, attempt to make things even by butchering innocent settlers on the frontier. "It is hard," said a gentleman to General CROOK, one of our most successful Indian fighters, "that men and officers should be sent out to be killed by the Indians, when all the trouble has been brought about by thieving agents." "That is not the hardest thing," replied the General. "A harder thing is to be forced to kill the Indians when they are clearly in the right." The General put the case rather stronger than he designed, perhaps. He did not mean that the Indians were right in their savage retaliations, murders and cruelties, but that these were provoked by the wrongs put upon them by the white aggressors, and that it was hard to kill them for crimes into which they are driven by such wrongs.

It is only by a comparison of the cost of the Indians before and since the civil war that any true idea can be formed of the extent of the robberies which have been perpetrated since GRANT's much lauded Indian policy was put into operation. Experience has shown that it is neither an honest policy or peaceful one; but that it encourages thieving from the Government and the Indians, and is therefore productive of massacres, which in their turn are followed by raids on the Indians. As to the cost of the Indian service, the official figures in the Treasury reports show as follows:

For ten years Indian service, from 1869 to 1878, inclusive, two terms of Grant, and one year of Hayes, in round numbers	$54,000,000
For ten years Indian service, from 1851 to 1860, inclusive, under Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, in round numbers	20,000,000
Excess under Republican rule	$34,000,000

The number of Indians was greater before than since the rebellion. The savage tribes are now estimated at two hundred and sixty thousand, which is believed to be much exaggerated. The reports are made by agents of the robbers directly interested in magnifying the different tribes as sources of profit by extortion. But assuming for the sake of comparison that the false census is true, it is seen that in the short period of years the cost of this service has been increased one hundred and seventy per cent. The thirty-four millions was stolen and mainly divided among the members of the Indian Ring in the West and at Washington; but large contributions were exacted from the plunder for the benefit of Republican campaign funds and to aid in retaining in Congress serviceable Senators and Representatives.

MAJOR DELANEY, at one time a resident and a law student in Pittsburgh, but we believe refused admission to the bar of this county, occupies an important figure in South Carolina politics, and is doing a great deal of practical work for the negro race. The Major is a full blooded negro, thoroughly educated and of extensive experience in business and politics, and was a major in the Union army. He was not the sort of a man to rise to the surface during the domination of the carpet-baggers. In those days he stood aside, but as soon as he thought his people were ready for the sober second thought he was foremost in showing them how their confidence had been abused by the so-called Republican leaders and in bringing about the thorough understanding between whites and blacks that culminated in the election of Gorvernor HAMPTON and the relief of the State from the rule of the corruptionists. He is now engaged in cementing the bonds of union between the races by organizing the colored people who have the wit to join him into political associations which shall deal directly with the whites in all political matters, with a view to securing their rights without the intervention of the old set of partisan traders who have heretofore assumed to represent these people and have pocketed all the spoils of office. In his own words, Major DELANEY proposes "to take the reins out of the hands of the men who have proved unworthy to be leaders, and to place the political welfare of the colored people in the hands of the native colored men and native white men whom they know they can trust." The Major says that the true colored people of South Carolina will support WADE HAMPTON for re-election.

GENERAL BANKS of Massachusetts, is got up on the bass drum principle; a good deal of noise without either sense or music. He made a public speech at Boston the other day, which the New York *Times*' correspondent terms "a most astonishing speech;" but it is more accurately described as a partisan appeal to sectional hate. He declared that all the side issues should be dropped and all efforts directed to fighting the rebels. Said he:

Let us forget for a time all about greenbacks and gold, and those other issues which will in time settle themselves, and apply ourselves to the subjugation of this dreadful enemy of our country and our homes. What have we been taught that the word Republican means? It means the defense of the country; it means the flag at which this enemy is aiming its efforts, and to us Republicans the country must owe its continued salvation. We must fight the war over again, and this time we must make our victory more decisive. Washington, Jackson and Lincoln each and all tried to crush it, but it still lives, and its power is yet a menace to the republic. Let us direct our efforts wholly against this, the greatest evil that we have to contend with, not giving a thought in the meantime for gold money or paper money.

Gen. BANKS is to be pitied as one whose footsteps all turn backward. In 1872, when his present party associates were fighting the second GRANT campaign, "with the bloody shirt and money"—as was Gen. KILPATRICK's idea in 1876—Gen. BANKS was making speeches the country over for GREELEY, and loudly proclaiming his desire for Southern reconciliation: now, when a Republican Administration has recognized in its official acts the imperative necessity of restoring the South to all her rights, this retrograding politician's voice is for war and for fighting it all over again. Four years ago this sort of talk might have done a great deal of mischief, but in this era of peace the Northern heart is not to be fired by such rhetorical fireworks as in a moment of temporary insanity any political hack may choose to set off. As TOOTS would say, "It's of no consequence."

BISMARCK has just got through with his duties as President of the Berlin Congress, and must now turn his energies to the elections of the 30th instant for members of the Reichstag. The Congress has established the peace of Europe, and the elections will establish the domestic policy of Germany. There are 397 members to be chosen. The number of voters in the empire is 8,943,012. At the last election 5,557,766 of them came to the polls and voted, and of these over 28 per cent. were National Liberals, the party which has always acted with BISMARCK; 25 per cent. voted with the Centre; 10 per cent. with the Conservatives; 8 per cent. with the Social Democrats; 7 per cent. with the Imperial party; and the balance went to half a dozen small parties. The National Liberals have backed BISMARCK in his efforts to bring about a more perfect union of the German States, but have recently opposed the repressive measures proposed to be used against the Social Democrats, because, while opposed to Socialistic theories themselves, they deprecate methods which smack of absolutism. The Socialist party had but twelve members in the body that was dissolved, but it will be surprising if they elect one-half that number under the circumstances now existing. We learn by despatches from Berlin that the canvass for the elections is becoming heated throughout Germany.

A LOOK over the Congressional field in the Western States cannot afford pleasure to the members of the Republican Congressional Committee. The losses which their party is sure to sustain in those elections are too great to admit of a corresponding gain elsewhere in the country; and there is, besides, no section from which a Republican gain can be reasonably expected. In the West, Ohio will send at least five more Democrats to the House of the Forty-Sixth Congress than it did to the present House; Indiana, according to the concessions of Republican correspondents, is good for two additional Democrats; Illinois will add at least one and Wisconsin one. Fears are entertained by the Republicans that they will not be able to carry the doubtful district in Iowa, and there are at least four districts in Michigan in which the Republicans would give a good deal to be assured of success. The Detroit *Free Press* thinks the West and Northwest will have at least twelve more Democratic members in the next House than they have in the present House—equivalent to a change of twenty-four on division. The South will add several more, Missouri alone promising three. Altogether, from the present outlook, the Democratic strength in the House will be increased fully twenty. Beyond all doubt the Democrats, beginning with 1879, will have control of both Houses of Congress, by a good working majority in each case. It will not be less than eight in the Senate, and may reach twelve or fourteen.

EDITORIAL MENTON.

SOME few drivers, we notice, are humane enough to have a wet sponge and covering on their horses' heads, during this hot weather. More of them should look to the comfort of the dumb brute creation.

SENATOR JONES of Nevada thinks the Nationals will hold the balance of power in the next House, and favors HENDRICK B. WRIGT's idea for the Government to settle the industrious poor on the public lands.

THE Toledo district in which CHARLEY FOSTER is a candidate for Congress in Ohio, in 1875 gave ALLEN a majority of 324, in 1876 TILDEN 93 majority, and in 1877 BISHOP 3,416 majority. The Nationals are strong in the district, which comprises six of the Northwestern counties of the State.

THE Washington *Post* asserts that three witnesses summoned to certify in regard to Florida frauds before the POTTER Committee, have recently been provided with places under HAYES, two by JOHN SHERMAN in the Treasury and one by the eminent reformer CARL SCHURZ in the Interior. There is no doubt this is the way that sanctimonious Fraud, HAYES, expects to bribe important witnesses into silence.

HENRY WATTERSON of the *Courier Journal*, is already announced as a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, after the fourth of March next, when the Democrats will be in majority. It is also understood JOHN G. THOMPSON of Ohio, will be a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

MR. HAYES arrived at Columbus on Saturday, it being his first visit since his inauguration. It was well advertised too, but there were only about 150 people at the depot, including the usual staff of loafers, to greet him. Poor HAYES. His stolen office brings him no honor, but only evidences of indifference or disgust on the part of the people.

MR. QUAY denies he has issued any circular calling upon officeholders for an assessment for the coming campaign. He did not make an assessment upon Pennsylvania officeholders, but the National Committee did, and he notified each man to pay it over to him, and not to the National Committee. His denial therefore is a mere evasion. We have authority for this.

MR. STENGER of the POTTER sub-Committee, at New Orleans, in reply to a request of JOHN RAY, counsel for SHERMAN, has expressed the willingness of the Committee to hear every one of JOHN SHERMAN's ninety-three witnesses on the subject of intimidation in Feliciana. We judge this is a wise decision, for it will bring the witnesses face to face with the Committee, which is a good deal better than manufactured Custom House affidavits.

MR. GLADSTONE made a speech to a Liberal association in London on Saturday night, in which he declined to resume the leadership of the party. He then pitched into the Berlin treaty and BEACONSFIELD's convention with Turkey for the cession of Cyprus. The latter he designated as an "insane covenant"—"a convention of absurdity and duplicity." BEACONSFIELD can well afford to smile at the rage of his great rival, for he has the enthusiastic approval of his own countrymen, and the admiration of the world.

CHAIRMAN SPEER and J. SIMPSON AFRICA of the State ticket, were in Lancaster the other day, and gave the *Intelligencer* a very encouraging view of the political outlook. They report:

The success of the State Democratic ticket is so well assured that Democrats are now turning their attention to what they did not hope could be accomplished some months ago, and Republicans are beginning to make the battle of their only desperate chance against what they recently deemed impossible, viz.: A Democratic majority in the next Legislature. In the number of Congressmen the Democracy of Pennsylvania can hardly fail to make some gains. They are not likely to lose any of their present districts, three or four others offer more than equal chances, and in one or two the Nationals are sanguine.

THE cotton crop this year is estimated at 4,700,000 bales, or the largest since the war. The largest crops heretofore have been the following: 1859-'60, 4,861,000 bales; 1870-'71, 4,437,000 bales; 1875-'6, 4,632,000 bales; 1876-'7, 4,474,000 bales. There would be reason to apprehend an excessive supply from the estimated increased yield for the coming crop year, but for the fact that the growth of cotton in other countries has diminished. We have nearly a monopoly of the staple. Besides, in spite of the dull times, the consumption of cotton has been maintained, and that of American cotton has increased. Still the large crop estimated for this year is not assured, and the danger from heavy rains or an early frost will not be wholly past until the first of November.

LORD BEACONSFIELD's statement in the House of Lords on Thursday evening, in regard to the Berlin Conference and the Turkisk treaty, meets with cordial approval from the London press. The London *Times* says the scene in the House surpassed in brilliancy and animation anything within the memory of the living. The passage between Lords SALISBURY and DERBY (who retired from the Cabinet because of his opposition to BEACONSFIELD's Eastern policy) was as pointed as anything we are accustomed to hear in the American Senate. Already railway schemes are afloat in London, for a railway route up the Euphrates and Tigres valleys to the Persian gulf, thus giving a new and shorter route to India.

WORK has been resumed on the Washington Monument, which, after being neglected for twenty-five years, is now in a fair way toward completion, not indeed according to the original design, but in a manner worthy of the subject. The monument was decided upon in 1783 by a resolution of Congress. In 1848 the corner stone was laid and the structure in a few years reached the height of 174 feet. There the work stopped, after an expenditure of $230,000. In 1876 Congress appropriated $250,000 to continue the work, and the obelisk will now be pushed upward. It has not been decided whether the height shall be 485 feet or 550 feet. The latter height would make it the tallest structure in the world, not excepting the Pyramid of Cheops or the Cathedral of Cologne.

THE *Journal of Commerce*, in a sprightly article, calls attention to the rapidity with which Japan has Americanized her institutions. She has a funded debt of $30,000,000, and pays her interest so promptly that her seven per cents are worth 106 and 108, and her nine per cents 111 and 113. She has a system of National banks, a large paper currency, and is about to issue a new loan of $15,500,000 at six per cent., to be taken from her own people only, no foreigners being allowed to subscribe. Her money is decimal, and her "yen" is equal to our dollar. She has railroads, telegraphs, light houses, custom houses, public schools and a post-office, all on the American pattern, and in fact first set going by Americans. Her exhibition at Paris is excellent, and quite up to the highest standard.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON, who is the good genius of South Carolina, has succeeded, in procuring leave for refugees from the State charged with offences under the Ku Klux laws to return to their homes without fear of molestation in the courts, on condition that they live quietly and observe the laws. Most of the offences charged date several years back and were part of the general disorderly condition of things which has now, we trust, permanently ceased. The Governor has also called on the "Moonshiners, the illicit distillers from the mountain counties, and engages to procure them immunity for past offences on condition that they strictly abstain hereafter from their lawless business. He anticipates success in this plan, and about twenty-five illicit distillers have already availed themselves of the Governor's offer.

SECRETARY SHERMAN speaking of resumption the other day, said:

Our bonds have ceased to return from Europe. They had been returning since the panic of 1873. At that time about a thousand million of our bonds were held abroad. Now not more than two hundred millions are held there, and seventy-five millions returned in two months during the silver agitation. All the bonds that have returned have been absorbed in this country. None went back to Europe. No more bonds will be sold.

This is the best news we have had for some time; but Mr. SHERMAN, during the period of his open warfare on the silver bill declared that it would be a terrible national misfortune to have United States bonds returned from Europe, and stated that the prospect of the passage of the silver bill was bringing them back by the million. He now admits that the bonds began to come back in 1873, and he does not perceive national disaster in the fact that $800,000,000 in bonds have been returned and that all have been absorbed in this country. It would, indeed, be a good thing if the entire debt was held at home.

THE POTTER Committee is to meet at Atlantic City next week, for the purpose of examining the "visiting statesmen" who were in New Orleans during the counting of the vote of Louisiana in 1876. General GARFIELD, EUGENE HALE, General HARRY WHITE, and the Hon. CORTLAND PARKER of New Jersey, have already been summoned by Chairman POTTER at the request of Secretary SHERMAN. The representatives of the Democracy who were in New Orleans at the same time will also be called. Among them were ex-Senator TRUMBULL, ex-Governor PALMER of Illinois, ex-Governor BIGLER of Pennsylvania, Senator LAMAR, Representative MORRISON and others. The Democrats of the committee, before leaving Washington, disclaimed any purpose of making this branch of the investigation a long one and, if left to themselves, said they would finish it up in a day or two; but General BUTLER informed the committee that if the visiting statesmen were called he should have a great many questions to ask, especially of General GARFIELD.

THE depression of manufacturing and commercial business has driven men into agriculture. The crops all parts of the country were never so abundant, and the average never so large. There is a misconception on this point in the public mind. It is thought that it is only in the West that there has been an extension of agriculture. On the other hand, perhaps the extension has been greater in proportion in the East. Says the Springfield *Republican*:

A marked testimony to the revival of New England agriculture is afforded by the business of our Western railroads, which feel the shrinkage in the amount of corn and other provisions and fodder of Western growth formerly consumed at the East, even upon our farms. The acreage of cereals must have increased largely in New England in the past three years, and the cheapening of vegetables, poultry, eggs and butter from the increase in the home supply is apparent in all our cities and large towns.

It is also true in Pennsylvania that not only are the farmers cultivating a larger area, but there is a gradual change of occupation going on. The tide is now setting from the city and the manufacturing and money district to the country.

THE divorce case of the Lord of Aylesford is on hearing in London, and discloses, as all such cases do, that high life in England is not a very pretty or edifying life. As madame eloped with a marquis and the couple set up in Paris as man and wife, it is not difficult to establish the adultery charged, but it does not follow that a divorce will be granted. The Queen's proctor has filed a cross bill, as we say in America, alleging that Aylesford committed adultery, which, if proved, will deprive his lordship of the decree he seeks. My lord's intrigue with Mrs. Dilke, a woman of excellent social standing, was so notorious that Mr. Dilke committed suicide; but his lordship's fancy was not confined to Mrs. D., and Cremorne gardens saw him the frequent companion of some London beauties The Attorney-General stated that a game-keeper would be called, who accompanied Lord Aylesford and Mrs. Dilke upon a shooting party, and saw his lordship behave to Mrs. Dilke in an indecent way. "After he did that he began to sing to her and the ladies who were with them (who did not seem to be possessed of much delicacy) what I characterize as an obscene song about Brigham Young and 'his five and forty wives' - [laughter]—which song was a description, in coarse and indelicate language, of the sort of life a Mormon must have been leading—[laughter]—whereupon the ladies beat him with their parasols." What a charming picture of English high life?

THREE weeks ago the prospect for a magnificent crop of wheat in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa was exceedingly gratifying. There has been a serious change, however, within that time. The heavy winds and severe storms of rain and hail, followed by the unprecedented hot suns of the last ten days, have in Western and Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin and in Northern Iowa wrought immense damage to all grain, but especially to wheat. These are mainly the only districts in which the wheat crop had not been secured. The grain has been flattened, and lodged, and tangled under the excessive rains, and the excessive heat has produced smut and rust to an extent that indicates a heavy loss. This ungathered portion of the wheat crop, had nothing happened to interfere with it, would have measured not less than 50,000,000 bushels, and most of it of the choicest quality. How much of it will be lost cannot yet be ascertained, but the percentage is estimated at from twenty to thirty per cent., representing that proportion of many millions of dollars.

A TOUCHING incident of the siege of Paris is told by a correspondent of the *Contemporary Review*. A group of men, women and boys were drawn up to be shot by the soldiers from Versailles. One of them, a lad of fourteen, pleaded with the commander of the shooting squad. "My mother will not know what has become of me. Let me go into that porter's lodge and send her my watch. I give you my word of honor I will come back." The officer granted the request—probably intending and expecting that the lad would escape. But, in a moment, he was back and declared himself ready. The officer hustled him out of the condemned rank with an exclamation in French equivalent to "be off with you." The lad escaped, while his comrades fell. The moral of this incident seems to be that the sweep of anarchy and the gathering of mobs draws in many an honest and misguided person worthy of better things, but misled into the doing of evil that good may come.

EVEN a rifleman's eyes and ears cannot stand everything. Dr. Carver was as good as his word; he shattered 5,500 glass balls in 500 minutes—the most remarkable feat of markmanship on record, and hardly less remarkable as a feat of physical endurance. But in performing it he nearly blinded himself, and is not at all sure that one of his ears will ever be available for hearing purposes again. The glare of the sun in his eyes became intensely painful before the first thousand balls had been broken, and he can only account for his success in breaking the last thousand by referring it to the force of habit; he did not fire at glass balls, but at little spurts of fire. The Doctor has sensibly resolved not to touch a rifle again until rest shall have fully restored his eyes to their normal strength and clearness.

THERE are five Congressional Committees having leave to sit during the recess where and when they please, and to have their expenses paid by the Government, viz: the Potter Committee, the Stanley Matthews Committee, the Senate Committee on Territories, the Joint Committee to consider the propriety of tranferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the Joint Committee on the Reconstruction of the Army. As to the Stanley Matthews' Committee the only reason ever assigned for its authorization was the courtesy always extended by the Senate to one of its members, a courtesy which in this case went so far as to grant permission for the possible expenditure of thousands of dollars of the public money for the purpose simply of doing for Mr. Matthews what Dogberry did for himself.

THE agent of the Warm Spring Indians in Oregon reports to the Indian Office that General Howard applied to him for twenty-five Warm Spring scouts for the Bannock war. After urging the matter very strongly, he found that the Indians were unwilling to go, but said for a consideration of $100 per month for each man and horse, they would comply with the request. The reasons given by the Indians were "that they have been taught that it was wrong to fight, and now a missionary had come to teach them God's way, and if they whnt to this war they would have to go back and be the old-time Indians again, which character they had given up. Howard don't seem to be a success either as an Indian fighter or an evangelist.

TWO young Texans, named Warren, wormed themselves into the penitentiary and the convict's a la mode striped duck. The other evening their sister, a hazel-eyed little damsel of twenty appeared at a ball clad in the same striped dry goods eager to advertise her belief in the innocence of her brothers.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HON. R. AUDLEY BROWNE, late candidate of the prohibitionists for Governor, is again on the stump in the interest of the party.

THE Republicans of Bucks seem to have settled on Attorney General Lear as their candidate for State Senator, and Attorney General Lear seems to have concluded he would like the nomination.

BENJ WHITMAN, ESQ., the able editor of the *Observer*, was compelled to accept a re-election to the chairmanship of the Democratic County Committee of Erie county, notwithstanding his attempted declination. The delegates knew what they were about.

HON. H. B. WRIGHT predicts that of the nine assemblymen elected this fall at least six of the Nationals will be Democrats, and Luzerne will not contribute more than one vote in the lower house to re-elect Senator Cameron or any Republican successor to him.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SENATOR BOOTH is trying to induce Mr. Hayes to visit the Pacific coast during the autumn.

THE Princess of Wales, her brother, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the heir to the throne of Belgium are all dead.

OWEN BROWN, a son of John Brown, is custodian of Jay Cook's deserted "Asylum for Clergymen" at Put-in Bay, Lake Erie.

GEORGE W. CHILDS says General Grant told him that Tilden had been elected President and ought to have been inaugurated.

THREE Chinese youths have gone to a Boston preparatory school with the intention of eventually entering Harvard College.

CHACE, the Fall river defaulter, is scullery man in the State prison kitchen, and spends his days peeling and quartering potatoes.

JUDGE MCKENZIE of the Toronto County Court, has refused to listen to a barrister in the unprofessional garb of a gray coat and light-colored vest.

MISS MAY FOWER of Edinburgh, Ind., lost her speech several months ago, and has just recovered it through the accidental swallowing of a piece of ice.

DR. HELMBOLD has been adjudged by a Philadelphia court to be a lunatic with lucid intervals, and an application for his discharge from custody was denied.

EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN'S friends are said to feel confident that he will control New York in the next National Convention and are hopeful that he will get the nomination.

MR. GLADSTONE'S baronet brother breaks a lance with the now unimportant Commoner, too. Sir Thomas is an out-and-out Tory and has warmly approved the policy of Beaconsfield.

JOHN W. BOWKER was reared on Beacon Hill, Boston, and his family were afflicted with what is there called culture, yet he has stolen $20,000 from the Eastern Railroad Company and fled.

MARY ANDERSON signs her maiden name to dainty little missives, which is why her Louisville correspondents know that she is not married. Besides, she says she is "awful" homesick.

MR. J. MCM. SHAFTER, one of the largest land-holders in California, has signified his intention of dividing up his great estate into small farms, and selling it to persons desirous of purchasing.

THE Shah of Persia during his late residence in Paris, received 5,400 letters, asking sums of from fifty to three million francs, either as gifts or loans. The money aggregated fifty million francs.

IT is estimated that Governor-General of India can always save $250,000, although he is prohibited from accepting these presents which made a great addition to the profits of a Hastings and a Clive.

LEARNING of the death of Mercedes, Queen Victoria telegraphed the King as follows: "Dear brother, my heart bleeds for you. What an awful misfortune it has pleased God to send you! May He give you strength to bear this terrible loss."

BARS of pure gold, weighing twenty ounces each, have been ploughed up at or near Lexiegton N. C., to the value of some $10,000. It is supposed to be the proceeds of a stage robbery committed some forty-five years ago, when the thieves hid the metal.

WEST VIRGINIA mobs are preliminary and given to mathematics. When about to hang up the Kanawha piccaninny, aged seven, they put the question: "Shall Johnnie Briggs be lynched or not?" and on the second ballot forty-one voted aye to forty-five nays.

THE Bishop of Manchester, in an address to candidates for confirmation lately took occasion to say that he considered smoking "a bad, foolish, extravagant and selfish habit. It did not do any good to the body, but harm, and it often led to drinking." Clearly the Bishop is not a smoker.

A QUIET but effective movement has been inaugurated among the leading New York boarding houses for the purpose of reducing the price of help, or otherwise servants' wages, which, it is contended, are altogether out of proportion to other things in these days of close-cutting economies.

IT was thirteen years ago that Dennison Crandall was left for dead by robbers in Brookfield N. Y., and his wife killed; but he remembered the faces of the murderers so well that recntly he identified one of them on sight. The man had hoped that, after so many years, he might safely return to that part of the country.

LETTERS from St. Petersburg state that there are at least 50,000 sick soldiers in the Russian armies of Europe and Asia. Typhoid, small-pox and dysentary are the principal maladies. Surgeons are very scarce. Sixty-two are reported lately as having died, and one hundred have reached home broken in health.

JUDGE O. A. LOCHRANE, of Atlanta, at one time the Republican Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, refuses to be an independent candidate for Congress in the fifth district of Georgia. He says that he has a solemn conviction of the necessity now existing of maintaining the strength, unity and power of the Democratic organization, and he will do nothing to endanger it.

MR. HAYES, General Sherman and several members of the Cabinet will leave Washington at 7:15 to-day for Newark O., to attend the soldier's reunion to be held there. From Newark the party will visit Mr. Hayes's home at Fremont. The parlor car Maryland, belonging to President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, will be used by the Presidential party.

SENATOR CONKLING is pent up in Utica, seeing no man. When he reached home last week he rode from the depot on a baggage-wagon, with a bold touch of the pride that apes humility. He will go into the battle with all his forces as soon as the dog-days shall have passed. Some thought that the perfumed statesman would move to New York and become a perfumed lawyer, but this rumor does not hold.

A GOOD story is told of Mrs. Mackay, wife of the illustrious bonanza Californian. It is said that the lady applied to the Prefect of the Seine for permission to place electric lights in front of her house in such a manner that they would illuminate the Arch of Triumph, so that her guests on a certain occasion might have a dazzling view of that architectural wonder, the Mackay mansion being near the arch. The Prefect found it impossible to grant the request, but the lady, like all ladies, insisted, and when a flat refusal was given she said, "Well, how much is your arch worth?"

THE MODERN FARMER.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

The pipe of the quail in the stubble field;
The scent of the new mown hay;
And all day long the shout and the song
Of the reapers so far away.

The restless racket amid the grain,
The noise of the reaping machine;
And ever again the howl of pain
Comes over the meadows green.

Oh, sweet is the field where the meadow lark flits
And sings, as it soars and dives;
Where the granger sits, and yells as he gits
His fingers among the knives.

No longer we hear on the hillsides sere
The scythe-stone's clinkety-clink;
But the reaping machine cuts his leg off, I ween,
Before ever the man can think.

With foreboding and tears his good wife hears
The man of the house say swoyd- yi
To return, in sooth, with a horse-rake tooth
Sticking four inches out of his eye.

When the threshers come in with halloo and din,
How hardened with sorrow the hour
When they pause to scan what is left of the man
Gnawed up in an eight-horse power.

Oh lithe and listen! From over the hills
What voice for the doctor begs?
'Tis the stoker who fell, and awful to tell,
The steam harrow ran over his legs.

Thus all day long, with mirth and song,
They laugh at the dread alarms;
Though the waving field shall its harvest yield
Of fingers and legs and arms.

Then pity the sorrows of a poor old granger,
Whose mangled limbs have borne him to the fence;
Who braved with reckless courage, untold danger,
And ran his farm with modern implements.

JUGGERNAUT.

False Ideas of the Worship of the Great Indian Idol.

[Harper's Magazine.]

Contrary to what has been almost uniformly asserted, the worship of Jagannath is absolutely bloodless. The spilling of blood in any way pollutes the whole edifice, and a special troop of servants is at hand to remove any sacrificial food which may have been thus profaned. Yet so catholic is Vishnuvism to all forms of belief, that within the sacred enclosure is a temple to Bimala, one of the wives of Siva, who is worshipped with midnight orgies and bloody sacrifices. But various obsceneities have crept into the system, some of which rival the lascivious mysteries of ancient Babylon. Mr. Hunter calculates that the annual revenue of the temple and abbeys amount to $340,000.

There are twenty-four high festavals in the year, each occupying several days or even weeks. At the Red Powder Festival, occurring about Easter, and lasting three weeks, a boat procession is formed on the sacred lake. At the Bathing Festival the images are brought down to the lake, and a proboscis is fastened to their noses, so as to give them the appearance of Ganesa, the elephant-god of the aboriginal tribes. But the Czar Festival is the great event of the religious year. This falls in the month of June or July, according as the months of the Hindoo calendar fall. Its object is to convey Jagannath, with his country house, a mile distant

For weeks before the time, the pilgrims come trooping to Puri at the rate of thousands a day. The great car has been slowly building; by this time it has reached its full height of forty-five feet. The temple cooks have made their calculations for feeding 90,000 mouths; for the doctrine is studiously inculcated that no food must be cooked except in the temple kitchen. Each image has a separate car. That of Jagannath is thirty-five feet in diameter; the others are smaller. When the sacred images are placed in their chariots the multitude fall on their knees and bow their foreheads in the dust. Then they lay hold of the ropes and drag the heavy cars down the broad street. Before and behind drums beat and cymbals clash, while from the cars the priests shout, harangue, and sing songs, not always of the most decent character, which are received with shouts and roars of laughter. And so the dense mass, tugging, sweating, singing, praying and swearing, drag the cars slowly along. The journey is but a mile, yet it takes several days to accomplish it. Once arrived at the country house, the enthusiasm of the pilgrims subsides. They drop exhausted upon the burning sand, or block up the lane with their prostrate bodies. When they have slept off their fatigue, they rise refreshed and ready for another of the strong excitements of the religious season. Lord Jagannath is left to get back to the temple as best he may. He would never do this but for the aid of the professional pullers, a special body of 4200 peasants of the neighboring region.

All this is bad enough. But the story so often repeated, of "thousands of pilgrims sacrificing their lives in the hope of attaining eternal bliss by throwing themselves under the wheels of the chariot," appears to be a sheer fabrication, Mr. Hunter says:

"In a closely packed, eager throng of a hundred thousand men and women, many of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labor, and all of them tugging and straining to the utmost under the blazing tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur. There have, doubtless, been instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement. But such instances have always been rare, and are now unknown. At one time several unhappy people were killed or injured every year, but they were almost invariable cases of accidental trampling. The few suicides that did occur were for the most part cases of diseased and miserable persons, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns put this beyond doubt. Indeed, nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu worship than self-immolation."

ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

How Postoffice Clerks Have to Work in London.

The hours of work in the public offices are not long; eight hours being the longest day, and six hours the shortest; but there is now crammed into these few hours such an amount of tedious, dull, uninteresting and almost unchangeable work, as to leave all, save those who are possessed of the strongest constitutions, useless for any further exertions until a night's rest has renewed their failing energies and give them another day's lease of life. To show that there is here no exaggeration, let us look behind the scenes of that most popular of all public departments, the General Postoffice.

The money order office is a fair specimen of the work which is daily performed at St. Martin's-le-Grand, though the hardest worked of all the branches of the postoffice are the savings bank and telegraph departments. In the money order office there are about sixty clerks constantly employed—namely forty established clerks and twenty "writers." About forty of these clerks and writers are called "examiners," and their duty is to examine, check, correct and certify the daily accounts of all the postmasters in the kingdom; and when we mention that each postmaster sends it to the chief office daily about seven separate accounts, all of which have to be carefully examined, checked and compared with his consolidated cash account, some idea of the stupendous nature of the work done may be arrived at. Each examiner, on reaching the office in the morning, finds on his desk an oblong box, that contains his day's work, which has been already sorted and arranged in alphabetical order by competent messengers. He will take, perhaps, for his day's work all the towns and villages which range between the letters A and C, with the exception of such large towns as Manchester and Liverpool, if any such should come within the range of his letters; for these are immense accounts in themselves, and form one examiner's work alone. As there are about seven accounts to each postmaster—namely the money order, savings bank, insurance, annuity, telegraph, dog and gun license, and stamp accounts—the examiner will have from seven to eight hundred accounts to add up, tick, correct, initial, and compare within the short space of six hours. This is no child's play, especially as many of the small country postmasters generally manage to have their affairs in a pretty pickle; and to a novice entering upon the work *ten hours* are about the time it takes him to get through with it.—*Chambers' Journal.*

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Personal Description of the Great Democratic Leader.

[Boston Journal Letter (Rep).]

The senior Democratic senator has returned from a visit to New York in an excellent humor, and it is intimated that the magnates of the Manhattan club asked and received pardon for their complicity in permitting Sammy Filden to buy the St. Louis nomination. Had Thurman been nominated his chances for election would have been good. Thurman is a Virginian by birth, and a well preserved man of sixty-five, with a massive head well set on a square, sound body—the seat of health rather than of courtly grace. A veteran lawyer, he states his side with great fairness, never drawing conclusions that facts do not warrant, but if any one contradicts him he draws his red bandanna, blows a trumpet blast from his good sized nose, and charges like a dragon on his adversary, with severe invectives, copious criticisms and bitter denunciations. Edmunds is the only senator on the Republican side who can stand up against him and give him as good as he sends. I well remember once, when Conkling and others were annoying Charles Sumner that Thurman came to the rescue, and scattered the badgers, as a man drives away a pack of yelping curs by firing the barrels of his revolver into their midst. Personally Mr. Thurman is the most unostentatious looking man in the Senate. He evidently dislikes the undertaker-like suit of black broadcloth, and generally wears light gray clothes of loose and comfortable fit. He utterly detests the usual methods by which politicians acquire reputations, and is independent enough to carry a snuff box, as Henry Clay and other statesmen did. His daily life here is more like an honest, well-to-do farmer than a senator and he thoroughly enjoys the comforts of home life. One of his daughters is the wife of Gov. McCormick, commisioner general at the Paris exposition.

JIM BENNETT'S STYLE.

How the Herald Man Comes Back From Europe.

[N. Y. Graphic of the 17th of July.]

Mr. Bennett wore the usual Tweed suit, cut after the English fashion, and a light hat was slouched over his face. His moustache is handsomer than of old, with something more of a twist, and his face is a little florid. He refuses to submit to anything like an interview, but was courteous in answering questions concerning the voyage. There were no friends to meet him on the pier, and he stood some moments in conversation with the gentlemen who had been his companions on the ship bidding them farewell. He then entered a coach, accompanied by the Duc de Feltre, Carroll Livingstone and Bingham Willing, and drove to the Brevoort House. His sister, Miss Jeannette Bennett, who has been his constant companion while abroad, had preceded him, going to the same hotel. On the trip out, Mr. Bennett was accompanied by his new valet, who superseded his much interviewed predecessor soon after crossing the ocean; by two men servants, and by his English coachman. Miss Bennett had with her a companion and a maid. The trip was spent in the usual way, with books and cards and the usual evening impromptu entertainments, but Mr. Bennett does not seem to have cultivated the acquaintance of any of his fellow voyagers who were not already known to him.

Mr. Bennett certainly travels like a lord For himself and sister there were six servants, and his luggage, as it lay upon the pier this morning, outnumbered that of all the other passengers taken together. There were no less than 125 pieces and they caused the customs officers a large amount of trouble. The usual blanks had been filled up and sworn to, stating that the packages contained nothing dutiable, but the officers felt obliged to make an examination, and the servants remained to unfasten the packages one by one. It was a useless labor, for there was nothing to be taxed. There were innumerable trunks, traveling bags and "traps," heaps of rugs, hat boxes, bundles of canes, umbrellas, rifles and shot-gun cases, dressing-boxes and cases, and one case of pistols, which the officer eyed critically but did not open. In addition, there were a large number of tightly-fastened cases containing various sporting articles, evidently new purchases, none of which were opened. One long and slender packing case contained a dozen driving whips.

Of all Mr. Bennett's belongings, however, the greatest interest was displayed by the servants in a splendid Gordon setter, six months old, which, in great disregard of Mayor Ely's proclamation, was unmuzzled and loosely fastened by a long chain to the handle of a traveling bag. It is said to be one of the finest animals of its class ever brought to this country, and is to be used for breeding purposes.

On the silver-plated collar was the inscription "Giddy, the property of James Gordon Bennett, Esq." The luggage, or at least so much of it as could be readily unfastened, was tumbled over, in the usual reckless fashion, and then loaded upon three double horse trucks, a portion of it going to the Brevoort House, and the remainder being sent directly to Newport.

Advice to the Rich.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall has the wealthiest congregation in the United States; yet he writes as follows in the *Ledger*: "When the rich and influential keep away from the poor and obscure—as they do in Europe to a degree like which we have nothing here—when their bearing is supercilious, when they assert themselves on all hands as the 'privileged classes,' the folly, whether it be the folly of thoughtlessness or of vanity, brings in time its penal consequences. Alienation follows; distrust is bred; envy and jealousy spring up; the poor become sensitive to the exercise of even just authority; the less favored come to count the more favored their mutual enemies, and there is an ever-growing mass of inflammable material to which the torch of an incendiary passion has only to be put to produce a conflagration fatal to both, but most grave to those who have most to lose."

IN THE PARLOR.

Between the dusk and the daylight
When the shadows longest grow,
There comes a silence on all things—
'Tis the hour when one speaks low.

We sit in the parlor together,
And heavily on the air
Floats the faint familiar fragrance
Of the heliotrope in your hair.

And in the kindly twilight
I see your dark eyes shine;
I feel the touch of your garments,
Of your soft white hand in mine.

And one might see in the parlor,
When the day is almost done,
On the wall two tremulous shadows
Of faces melt into one.

THE RUINS OF POMPEII.

A Visit and Description as they Now Appear.

[Fulton's Letter to Baltimore American.]

We took an early breakfast this morning, and at quarter past eight o'clock were in the cars, wending our way around the head of the bay, along the base of Vesuvius, towards the ruins of Pompeii. In three-quarters of an hour the train set us down in front of the Hotel Diomede. We afterwards found the Hotel Diomede so repulsive a place that we preferred to wait to lunch until we got back to Naples.

As we skirted around the base of Vesuvius, stopping at Terra del Annunciaza, Resina Portici and other towns, we noticed that the volume of smoke arising from the north of the crater is more dense and darker than it appears from Naples. We are told that at night flashes of flame have been visible for two or three weeks past, especially on dark nights, which is the usual precursor of an eruption. Although some one, and perhaps all of these towns, are liable to find themselves in the track of the flowing lava, people have no dread or fear of earthquakes or eruptions. To live under the shadow of Vesuvius is to them such a blessing and a privilege that they would not exchange for any other spot in the world.

We entered the ruined city by the Della Marina gate, one of the eight gates in the walls of the city, five of which, the Herculaneum, the Stabian, the Pompeian, the Jovian and the Decuman, have been unearthed, and are in a good state of preservation. It should be borne in mind that not more than one-fourth of what has been traced to be within the boundary of the city has yet been excavated, although the work is still progressing slowly. We passed through many portions that have been opened since our last visit, and also examined many curiosities that have been added to the museum near the gate, including several moulds of the human form. It has been found that the ashes and scoria hardened before the bodies of the victims decayed, and that the cavities or moulds containing the bones retained the human form. By carefully pouring liquid plaster into them, and allowing it time to harden, a number of fine specimens have been obtained. Among those recently added is the form of a young girl, most perfect and symmetrical. She is lying on her face, and the mould gives even the twist of hair, while the features are perfect after having lain for eighteen hundred years.

Among the other figures are those supposed to be a mother and daughter, with their limbs entwined. The most perfect of all these mouldings is that of a dog. There is also in this museum a large collection of domestic utensils found in the ruins—tables, statuary, shells, bottles, cups, lamps, pots, vases, money boxes, tiles, water spouts, &c., together with the skeletons of horses, cats, &c.

After viewing the curiosities in the museum, which are in the old Pompeii gates, house, we passed along on the pavement leading into the city, which is formed of large irregular blocks of stone, the same as that which all the excavated streets are paved with. A guide accompanied us, furnished by the Government, whom the visitor is requested to give nothing to, the two livres charged for admission covering the services of the guides, most of whom speak tolerably good English.

The ruins are all in an excellent state of preservation. We were soon walking through long, narrow streets, paved with heavy blocks of stone, with curbstones and sidewalks. The carriage ways are not more than twelve feet wide, just wide enough for two chariots to pass each other, and the pavements about two feet wide. The carriage ways are about fifteen inches below the sidewalks, and stepping stones, like those on some of the streets of Baltimore, enabled the Pompeians to cross when the street was flooded with water, though the pavements are so high above the street that these crossing stones were serviceable in all weathers. Deep ruts are worn in the heavy blocks of stone with which the streets are paved by the chariot wheels, and some of the streets were left in rather bad condition.

The dwelling houses, especially those of the better class, are all built nearly on the same plan, and the rooms are exceedingly small. They consist of two internal courts, surrounded by porticos leading to small apartments. The front court was used for the reception of strangers, and the rear one for domestic and private use. The size and ornamentation vary according to the fortune of the proprietors. First comes a vestibule with the door of entry on the street, and a second door, which opened inside. The court in the centre was partly roofed, but an aperture for light and ventilation left in the centre, while in the centre of the court was a fountain. There was always a portico around the court, from which there was entrance to the bed-rooms, none of which seems to have been more than twelve feet long, by eight to ten wide. There were no windows to the outside of the houses, except those by the side of the front door, the light coming from the central opening in the roof. The largest room in the house, which was in the rear, with the kitchen on either side, was the dining-room, and this was generally the finest decorated. The paintings on the walls of some of the chambers were very exquisite, though most of them were of a lascivious character. There was also a small flower garden and miniature fountain. There was no outside yard to any of the houses, each house covering the entire lot. They were mostly two stories high, the rooms of the second story opening on the balcony. There are no traces of chimneys in any of the houses. A species of oven, with tubs to convey off the gas and smoke, has been discovered in the ruins. The houses, even those of the rich proprietors, were encompassed by shops, which they let. The smallest shops, as well as the houses, are adorned with mosaics and with pictures. Unfortunately, such pictures as had preserved all their freshness while buried, faded away when exposed to air and light. In the walls of most of the shops and stores there were blocks of marble or mosaics set in, which gave the character of the business and sometimes the names of the proprietors. Pompeii was defended by a double wall-twenty to thirty feet in height, which enclosed a platform large enough to be run over at certain points by three chariots abreast. Most of the gates have three entrances—one to the right for ingress and to the left for egress, while the large centre gate was for vehicles.

In some houses, as in that of Sallust, the apartment for the women was in a separate part of the habitation, in the manner of a harem. The entrances to these apartments were guarded by slaves, who inhabitated small rooms contiguous. The smallness of even the largest of these houses is a matter of surprise. They do not generally cover a lot more than twenty to thirty feet front by sixty to eighty feet deep, and then more space was given to the interior court than to the rooms for habitation.

It is from the character and size of the public buildings of Pompeii that the importance of the city can be judged, rather than from what is left of its dwelling houses. These were nearly as large, and bear evidence of being almost as grand as were those of Rome. The ruins of the Basilica, the Amphitheatre, the Temple of Mercury, of Jove, of Fortuna, of Hercules, the Pantheon, the Courts or Hall of Consul, the two Forums, the Bourse, the Stabian Baths, the Tragedy Theatre and the Comedy Theatre are all vast in their proportions. The Amphitheatre was capable of seating an audience of 20,000, and both the theatres were larger than Ford's Opera House and the Academy of Music combined. The two forums were very large, the Civil Forum and its adjuncts occupying as much space as two squares at Eutaw place; while the Bourse, or Stock Board, was twice as large as the ball occupied by the stock Board of Baltimore. In fact, here are all the evidences of a great and important city of unbounded wealth, and aiming to rival Rome. The forum was ornamented on three sides by a broad colonnade of Grecian-Doric architecture. The Senate Chamber and Basilica was 220 feet long and 80 broad. In a vault under its stairway used for prisoners awaiting trial were found two skeletons with their ankles manacled. The Pantheon had also been a most elegant structure, having been used as a residence for the Augustuses, as well as for religious purposes. The ruins of the house of Venus and Mars are distinguished for a well of pure water, said to possess medical qualities, not at all affected by the changes it has undergone. In the Temple of Isis there is also a well about twelve feet deep, down which can be seen a rapidly rushing stream of water. It is the coolest and best water we have tasted in Italy.

The wine shops seem to have been very numberous, with marble counters in which were built up large earthenware jars, each capable of holding a half barrel of wine. The counters are generally square, with an opening in the centre where the vender stood and dipped out the wine as called for. There are two undoubted restaurants or cookshops, where articles were cooked and sold across the counter. There is also a butcher shop, with a marble block; a barber shop, with a stone block in the centre, on which the Pompeians sat to be shaved. Signs on the walls indicated that other shops were those of marble workers or mosaic artists. A goat on the wall indicated a milk shop or dairy; two men carrying a large jug indicated a gladiatorial school; a man whipping a boy, hoisted on another's back, indicated a schoolmaster, and checkers denoted the door post of the publican. The ruins of a drinking-saloon have numerous small apartments in the rear, which served as drinking rooms. One of the walls contained announcements of the public festivals of the days. The shop itself contained a furnace, steps for displaying the glasses and a marble counter, which still exhibits stains of the liquor or marks of the glasses. The figure of Mercury was painted upon various parts of the house, and some of the walls are covered with proper names scratched by the customers upon the plastering.

The house of the surgeon was found well supplied with surgical instruments of forty different varieties. The public bake-house has four stone mills in it. The oven stands in a perfect condition, being precisely in the style of the ovens of the present day, and was full of loaves of bread when opened, some of which are in the museum at Naples and some of them in the museum at the gate. It has four stone mills in it for grinding grain.

The house of Sallust was the most magnificent of the private residences within the walls. It seems to have had attached to it a real prototype of the Oriental barem, and was most elaborately decorated. In one of these rooms was found the skeleton of a young female, supposed to be that of the fair being who was enshrined in this retreat with so much privacy and magnificence. She had four rings on one of her hands, set with engraved stones, five gold bracelets, two earrings, and thirty-two pieces of money were found lying near her. Close at hand were found the skeletons of three other females, supposed to have been her slaves.

The villa of Diomede, immediately outside the walls, judging from the ruins left, must have been an extensive and magnificent establishment, decorated in the highest style of art and embellished with statuary, paintings, fountains, bathing-rooms and gardens. Beneath the portico, and below the level of the gardens, was the wine cellar, a long archway, not less than 100 feet in length. A long row of wine jars, encrusted in lava, each about four feet high, stands in this vault. On the night of the eruption the owner appears to have lost the love of kindred in his effort to save his own life, for his skeleton was found, and that of an attendant, near the garden gate, the one holding in his bony grasp the key of the villa, while the other was carrying a purse containing 100 gold and silver coins, and some silver vases. While thus endeavoring to escape to the sea shore the members of his family had taken refuge in the wine cellar, where seventeen of their skeletons were found near the door as if they had attempted to retrace their steps after finding that the place afforded no sufficient shelter from the fiery tempest. From the gold bracelets on the necks and arms of nearly all of these skeletons, it would appear that they were mostly females. Two were the skeletons of children, whose skulls still retained some strands of beautiful blonde hair. After they had perished, probably from suffocation, the floor of the celler was inundated with a fine alluvium, saturated with the hot water that poured from Vesuvius, which hardened upon the bodies and took casts, not only of their forms, but of the most delicate texture of the linen they wore, and of the jewels which adorned their persons. One cast of a young girl in the museum possesses exceeding elegance of form, the neck and breast especially are perfect models of female beauty. We also examined the spot where the skeletons of a mother and three children were found, all closely folded in each other's arms, which were decked with gold ornaments, elaborately worked, and enriched with pendent pearls of great value.

Of all the temples in Pompeii, that of Isis attracts the most attention, for the reason that it figures so extensively in Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." It was here that Arbaces performed his miracles and enslaved the minds of the people. The court presents all the arrangements for that worship. In one end is the "sacred well of lustral purification," to which there was a descent by steps. Near it is the altar, upon which were found the charred bones of a human victim, who had just been sacrificed. In a niche in the wall was a figure of Harpocrates, with his finger upon his lips to enjoin silence upon the worshippers in regard to the mysteries they might witness. In another part was a figure of Isis, in purple drapery, partly gilt, holding a bronze sistrum and a key. In one of the rooms a skeleton was found holding a sacrificial axe, with which he had cut through two walls in the attempt to escape from destruction, but perished before he could penetrate the third. The subterranean passages and the secret stairs by which the priest could obtain access to the interior of the altar, and delivered the oracles as if they came from the lips of Isis herself, were examined with interest.

The barracks near Herculaneum Gate were undoubtedly the headquarters of the defenders of Pompeii. Four skeletons were found in the guard-room with their legs fastened in iron stocks. In the sleeping apartments there were numerous helmets of bronze and iron, with bolts, lances, swords, leather belts, &c. In the rooms of the officers above were found helmets of various kinds, with swords, as well as various articles of female ornament of the richest kind, leading to the supposition that the wives of the officers lived in the barracks with them. Among the female ornaments found were two necklaces of massive gold, one of which was set with twelve emeralds; several gold rings, earrings and bracelets containing precious stones, gilt pins for the hair, and chests of fine linen and cloths of gold. One of these upper rooms contained eighteen skeletons of men, women and children. The total uumber of skeletons found in the barracks was sixty-three.

The excavation of Pompeii is still progressing under an annual appropriation of $12,000.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GRASSES—WHICH ARE THE BEST.—Prof. Collyer, the chemist employed by the Government for the Department of Agriculture, is engaged with his assistants in making analysis of various kinds of grasses from various parts of the country. The object of these investigations is to ascertain which among 1,000 varieties of American grasses contain the greatest amount of nutritive substance. If the work should prove successful, definite and strictly reliable results obtained, it will be in the power of every farmer to scientifically and successfully adjust his grasses to his actual needs. This is a new work, and its results will be looked for with interest.

Up to this time none of the analysis have been perfected. The grasses now under investigation are twelve varieties of native Kansas grass. The grasses are first burned in order to reduce them to a mineral state, and these inorganic remains are then resolved into elementary bodies, which are weighed and measured, and the results carefully recorded. This constitutes the first series of tests. Subsequent tests are then made for the purpose of determining the varying proportions of sugar, starch, albumen, etc., contained in the grasses. These results are also carefully recorded. From all these data tables will be made which will demonstrate the place and worth of each kind of grass to the farmer. If the plan succeeds, it will, we think, remove the doubt which at present harasses many of our practical dairymen and feeders.

BUY SMALL TREES.—Nurserymen usually describe trees in their catalogues as "second class," "medium," "first class" and "extra." The difference in these classes is principally, if not wholly, in the size and height of the trees; and as most farmers desire the best, they suppose that the large "extra" trees merit that description, and hence order them. The fact is, however, that a small tree will grow faster and (if a fruit tree) come into bearing condition sooner than a large one; and, as the *New England Homestead* states, in half a dozen years the tree that was small when planted will be larger and finer than the other. The larger the tree, the larger the roots which it has, and the larger the roots the less fibres there will be upon them. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will grow readily if proper care is used in transportation; but no amount of skill can coax a tree to live and flourish which is destitute of these little fibres. The roots of large trees are always more or less mutilated in the process of taking up, while small trees sustain little injury from this source. Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small, thrifty trees, while those who are just starting are anxious for the largest to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season will do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.

CLEANSING THE FARM.—The harvest will soon be ended. Then will follow a time of comparative leisure. But to the earnest farmer there is very little if any real leisure. When he has made his crops, and carefully secured them; when he feels relief from the pressure of work which *must* be performed, he is then just entering upon a time as important to him and to his success as any time in the circling year. It is the time of *cleansing*.

Too many farmers neglect this important part of their mission, and the consequences are decidedly bad. Their farms, which should be as clean as skillful management can make them, are allowed to sprout and grow all kinds of weeds and noxious growths, to mature seed, and to exhaust the soil. Nor do they heed these destructive aggressions until they are compelled to "get ready" a field for cultivation. The fence corners become tangled thickets, and the fence rows, hidden in the deep shadow of these ugly infant wildwoods, are wastefully left to premature decay—the whole expression of such farms being bad and repulsive in the extreme.

A few farmers seem to think these wild productions are an inevitable evil, one that must be endured because it cannot be successfully remedied. They have made some effort to destroy the pest, but have seen their toil rewarded with a much more luxuriant growth only. This disheartening fact can be easily accounted for. The work was done at the wrong time, or in the wrong way.

It is almost useless to kill weeds and bushes by a single cutting in the spring or early summer. The more work done at this season the worse for the farmer, unless it be preparatory only to a work to be done at the right time.

As the leaf-growth of most shrubs is nearly perfect by the end of August, we have found, by experience, that to be the most auspicious month for the destruction of whatever we wished to banish from our soil. Hence, it became a rule with us to clean our farm in the month of August when the sign was in the heart, and the value of that rule, with us, is a demonstration.

As for the weeds which afflict us, we should never suffer them to ripen their seeds. To the diligent is the mastery.

Burdocks may be destroyed most any time, by cutting them a little below the surface of the ground; but the work is made more certain if a small quantity of salt, be placed on the cut surface of the root left in the ground.

Our method of destroying Black Locust is to strip the bark down to the ground, and then apply salt in liberal quantity—it will not sprout again.

Willows are easily killed by skinning in the month of May.

A good flock of sheep will aid materially in destroying weed growths and, properly managed, will keep a farm as clean as a lawn.—*Chautauque Farmer.*

GREEN RYE FOR WINTER PASTURE.

It is about the season of the year that farmers should begin to think of sowing rye to furnish their stock good, nutritious pasturage for winter and early spring. Where corn fields are so situated that stock can be turned into them in winter and early spring, a crop of rye pasturage is really worth several dollars per acre. In the winter season stock, and especially young stock, need green, succulent food, and nothing is equal to rye to furnish it. Calves and colts can be kept thriving and growing and fat if green rye pasture is afforded them, and it is pretty difficult to keep them in such condition on dry food. Now is the time to sow rye in corn fields, just as they are laid by. It can be done later if the corn is not thrown down by storms. A man can ride on horseback and scatter the seed. If sown just before a heavy rain, it needs no further attention; but if the weather continues dry, it is better to run the cultivator between the rows of corn to cover the seed.

Where rye is sown on land wholly devoted to it, September or October will answer to sow the seed. A crop of green rye is of great value to the land, preventing it from washing and adding to its fertility. Turned under in spring, it greatly enriches the soil and is really equal to a crop of manure.

In our State but little attention is paid to winter pasturage. If there are blue grass pastures, they are fed down so short in the fall that they are of but little value in winter. Hence the sowing of rye is all the more important. For pigs, green rye is excellent. It keeps them in fine health and condition and they will go to the rye field as regularly as any other stock and derive as much benefit from it.—*Rural World.*

CARE OF HORSES.

Horses kept in stalls and not doing much work should be regularly cleaned and fed. Some farmers seem to think that unless a horse is to be taken out to work he does not need cleaning. Such a man, to be consistent, ought not to wash himself unless he is going to town! We feed our horses one bushel of chopped straw (say eight pounds), moistened with water and mixed with two quarts of corn meal, to each team, three times a day. They are allowed straw in their racks, but it is a good plan to take it out of their racks at say eight o'clock in the morning, and let them have no more food before them until noon. Then remove all that is left in the rack at two o clock and feed again at night, letting them have all the straw they will eat until morning. In this way, horses that are standing in the stable will eat much more heartily than if the food is before them all the time. If they are working, feed them a little more grain or hay. A few ruta bagas or carrots may be fed to the horses with great advantage, say half a bushel per day to each team.—*Exchange.*

A HINT TO SHEEP RAISERS.

Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the farmers in the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania by their inability to keep sheep on account of the ravages of dogs, three-fourths of which are not worth the powder and lead to kill them. The pressure brought to bear upon legislators by dog fanciers had for a long time been so great that a dog law could not be passed. At the last session, however, a law finally passed, which it is hoped may somewhat abate the evil, unless the authorities, as is too often the case, are afraid to enforce it for fear of losing the future votes of a few persons who have more regard for their dogs than they have for the interests of their neighbors. In such a case the following may be of benefit to sheep raisers:

"A gentleman of Levy county, Florida, writting on the ravages committed by dogs on sheep, believes that he knows of a sovereign, but very simple remedy for the evil. This is merely to bell the sheep. He relates instances which have come to his knowledge, showing the efficacy of his plan. In one case the gentleman, from a flock of five hundred sheep, lost all but ninety in one summer. He bought about two dozen bells, and, putting them on as many sheep, turned them loose. Since then he has lost none. The writer further says that he himself lost from a flock of fifteen all but one by dogs. He bought more, and from the liberal use of bells has lost none since. A small flock should average one bell to every five sheep—a large one, one bell to every ten."

The Too Good Man.

[Detroit Free Press.]

John Tredegar had been sleeping in a lumber yard for a week. It was plain enough that he got his "board" where he put his nights, but the police arrested him for a tramp just the same. John claimed that he was taking a vacation, and that he was sleeping among the lumber piles from choice. He could, he said, board at a first-class hotel, but it was more romantic to pass the night with a pile of scantlings at his feet and a heap of second-class shingles at his head.

"Judge," he began as he was marched out for trial, "what ails me is that I'm too good. I've founded three asylums, started a college and adopted seventeen orphans. People have not appreciated me. They have not been grateful. My wallet is empty, my stomach ditto, my clothes going to decay, and I can't borrow a dollar. I've been the next thing to an angel, Judge, and now I'm getting my pay for it."

"Yes, I see," repied the court. "Fact is, you have overdone the business. The good man is all right, but the good, good man is a nuisance. Among the public buildings founded by you was there a House of Correction?"

"I—I think not."

"It may be well for you to look into the government of such institutions, and post yourself. Thirty days will give you lots of new ideas."

"Is this a cell on me?" whispered the prisoner.

"On the lower tier—shady—and cool—lookout on a beautiful landscape—high ceilings—hot and cold water!" softly replied the court.

"I'm too good—too good!" sighed the prisoner, but he accepted his check for the Black Maria with a feeling of relief.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

I stood alone in the porch last night,
And watched the moon rise over the lea,
Till the shadows waved in the silvery light,
And the night-wind sighed to me.

And down the garden paths I knew
That last year's leaves were lingering yet—
Leaves that had taken the sun and the dew
Of days I would fain forget.

I found no peace in the summer night:
"Old joys," I said, "like the leaves lie low,
And I cannot rest in this tranquil light:"
So I wept, and turned to go.

I stood again in the porch at morn,
While the boughs shook down their sparkling spray,
And the sun rose over the springing corn
And the fields of scented hay.

A wain went by with its fragrant load;
The wagoner whistled loud and clear,
But I heard a step on the quiet road,
And knew that my love was near.

Blow, morning wind, o'er the sun-lit slope,
And carry the dead leaves out of sight!
For my heart beats high with its new-found hope—
And why did I doubt last night?

—*Cassell's Magazine.*

FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Simple Rules to be Observed by Mothers During the Hot Season.

The New York Board of Health has published the following rules for the care of children during the hot season:

NURSING OF INFANTS.

Over-feeding does more harm than anything else; nurse an infant a month or two old every two or three hours.

Nurse an infant of six months and over five times in twenty-four hours, and no more.

If an infant is thirsty, give it pure water or barley water; no sugar.

On the hottest days a few drops of whisky may be added to either water or food; the whisky not to exceed a teaspoonful in twenty-four hours.

FEEDING OF INFANTS.

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (ground in coffee grinder) and a gill of water, with a little salt, for fifteen minutes strain, then mix it with half as much boiled milk, add a lump of white sugar, size of a walnut, and give it lukewarm, from a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and mouthpiece in a bowl of water when not in use, to which a little soda may be added.

For infants five or six months old, give half barley water and half boiled milk, with salt and a lump of sugar.

For older infants, give more milk than barley water.

For infants very costive, give oatmeal instead of barley. Cook and strain as before.

When your breast milk is only half nough, change off between breast milk and this prepared food.

In hot weather, if blue litmus paper, applied to the food, turns red, the food is too acid, and you must make a fresh mess, or add a small pinch of baking soda.

Infants of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day, by itself, or mixed with other food; and when ten or twelve months old, a crust of bread and a piece of rare beef to suck.

No child under two years ought to eat at your table.

Give no candies, in fact, nothing that is not contained in these rules, without a doctor's orders.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

It comes from overfeeding, and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open.

Wash your well children with cold water twice a day, and oftener in the hot season.

Never neglect looseness of the bowels in an infant; consult the family or dispensary physician at once, and he will give you rules about what it should take and how it should be nursed. Keep your rooms as cool as possible, have them well ventilated, and do not allow any bad smell to come from sinks, privies, garbage boxes, or gutters about the house where you live. See that your own apartments are right, and complain to the Board of Health, 301 Mott street, if the neighborhood is offensive. Where an infant is cross and irritable in the hot weather a trip on the water will do it agreat deal of good (ferryboat or steamboat), and may prevent cholera infantum.

RELIGIOUS INSANITY.

A Tragic Episode in East Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, July 17.—A party who has just arrived here from Rhea Springs Rhea county, gives a novel account of the doings of a man named Collins, who was two years ago a Catholic, and subsequently a Methodist, and who first appeared as crazy on religious matters on Sunday morning. At that time he went into the Methodist church south at that place, and tore up bibles and hymn-books because he said they had the devil in them, and he proposed to turn him out. He left town, and at some distance beyond it doffed his clothing, because the Old Nick had he said, found an abiding place in them. Having been directed as he stated, to appear in the church in a state of nudity, he started off along the highway on a run, followed by an immense crowd of people, which continued constantly to increase in number until some five hundred were at his heels. He passed through the streets without molestation, the people fearing to tackle him, and as he was passing up to the church, when two men essayed to stop him, and were both knocked down. As the Sunday school was in session, the doors were closed against him, to prevent a scene in the church. He was caught half a dozen times, but as often slipped through the hands of his captors on account of the sweat, which rendered him as hard to hold as the greased neck of a gander. They finally threw him down and bound him with cords. This afternoon he was sent to Washington and jailed. The jailer was warned that he was crazy and to be careful that he didn't get away with him, but the jailer thought he could manage him. Monday morning, as the jailer stepped into Collins' cell, and was turning to lock the door, the latter seized a three-foot plank and knocked him senseless and then beat out his brains. The jailer's wife afterward appearing at the head of the steps to see what kept her husband was knocked to the bottom of the stairway. When assistance came Collins was found to be nearly covered with blood, and the jailer headless.

A Knife in His Boot.

[Catawissa (Penn.) News Item.]

A peculiar accident happened Rev. C. E. Fessenden, of that place, last Thursday morning. While he was dressing to go to Wilkesbarre to witness the Fourth of July celebration, he dropped his penknife, with the blade open, into his boot. Being in somewhat of a hurry, he did not notice where the knife fell, and when he pulled on his boot he felt something cutting him severely on the ball of the foot. It so happened that the knife fell with the handle to the heel and the point of the blade to the toe, with the sharp edge of the blade up, and something like old Jemima's plaster, the more he pulled to get the boot off the more the knife cut his foot. How to get the knife without cutting the boot was a stunner for the reverend gentleman, and the knife cutting deeper at every movement of his foot, was no pleasant situation, with train time approaching, and, worst of all, Mrs. Fessenden being absent from home. Not being able to devise a way by which to get the knife, Mr. Fessenden, after about an hour's work, cut the boot to pieces, and was in time to take the train for Wilkesbarre.

WHEN the disorders of Babyhood attack your Baby use at once Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and notice its rapid and beneficial effect. 25 cents per bottle.

TEACHERS and Students of Music desiring the best instruction at moderate expense, should address J. A. COOPER, Ebensboro, Pa.

Weekly Post.

TAS P. BARR .....WM. SCHOYER.
TOS. S. LARE .....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

PARTY AUTOCRATS.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* disclaims any purpose to interfere with Mr. RANDALL'S contest for a renomination and re-election in the Third district, but its publication of the articles of the Philadelphia anti-RANDALL syndicate gave us another impression. We have no purpose to champion the Speaker, as he is abundantly able to care for himself; only, if there is to be outside interference, it may be our pleasure to mix in slightly. The *Patriot*, referring to our remark that it would have been far better had both Senator WALLACE and Speaker RANDALL refrained from any attempt to influence or direct the Pittsburgh Convention, says:

> It is with regret, however, that we observe that THE POST seems to think that when a Democrat becomes a United States Senator or Speaker of the House of Representatives the doors of State Conventions ought to be slammed in his face for daring to be guilty of such an offense against the other numerous "great men" of the party.

To put it mildly, this is a very disingenious statement. We would not close the doors of a Democratic State Convention against any man, big or little, who was elected as a delegate; but we propose to contest the idea from the start, that Democratic State Conventions shall be made the scene of gladiatorial contests between political rivals for supremacy, or that a one-man power, no matter whether it is a WALLACE power or a RANDALL power, or any other man's power, shall be built up so that it will have a controlling influence over Democratic Conventions, and dictate Democratic nominations, as the "set up" of this clique or that faction. This is the CAMERON plan, and we say frankly that it is better the Democratic party should remain permanently in the minority than become such a personal belonging as the Republican party in Pennsylvania is to-day. It was loudly proclaimed before the late State Convention that Messrs. RANDALL and WALLACE would settle their claims for leadership on the Pittsburgh boards; they each had their selected aspirants, whose claims for nominations they urged; and, as it turned out, Mr. WALLACE'S selections were endorsed by the Convention. The fact is indisputable that Mr. DILL and Judge ROSS could have been nominated, as we said the other day, with greater unanimity and spontaneity, had Mr. WALLACE remained in his seat in the Senate and Mr. RANDALL kept his place in the Speaker's chair. The work necessary to secure these nominations had been done in the various counties, and done irrespective of the idea they were the favorites of the Senator. But the claequers endeavored to make it appear the result in Convention was a triumph for Mr. WALLACE, that he had "scooped out" the Speaker, and was the Great Mogal of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

It is this tendency to make our State Conventions the theatre of contests for leadership—not legitimate leadership, but leadership on the CAMERON plan—to which we object, and not the presence of WALLACE or RANDALL, as the *Patriot* asserts. The greatest difficulty that has confronted the Democrats of Western Pennsylvania in this campaign, is the allegation that the result in Convention was a personal triumph for Mr. WALLACE, and that he is as fully master of the Democratic organization as CAMERON is of the Republican party. Of course it is an idle charge, for Mr. DILL would have been nominated had Mr. WALLACE been in Jericho instead of Pittsburgh; but this does not alter the fact that Mr. DILL suffers from the wrangles in State Convention for the assumed leadership of the party, and most unjustly too, for ANDREW H. DILL is no man's man, but is an independent, whole-hearted Democrat, intensely opposed to any CAMERON management of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, or to any attempt at building up party autocrats or controlling factions. It is this tendency, which has grown into every shade of Pennsylvania politics, owing to the long continued ascendancy of the CAMERONS, that we believe should be resisted.

OLD AND NEW PARTIES.

The contest for the gubernatorial nomination in Texas is one of unprecedented bitterness and earnestness. There are upwards of fifteen hundred delegates assembled in the little city of Austin, representing most of the counties of a State four times larger than New York; a State that in a few years will take rank after Ohio or Illinois as the fourth or fifth in the Union. A special from Austin, narrating Monday's proceedings, gives this account of the way the Convention runs:

> At this point (just after a ballot), the Convention resembled a bedlam, with two thousand lunatics let loose, and wild with the most intense excitement. In the midst of it Dr. Crown of McLennan, nominated Lang.
>
> Partial quiet being restored, Buck Walton of Travis, rose, and in a speech full of gall and bitterness, withdrew Throckmorton. He then proceeded to make a savage attack on Hubbard, characterized by many who heard it as most malicious and vindictive. The resentment of Hubbard's friends was so great that it was with much difficulty they were prevented making a personal assault on Walton. The scene in the hall simply beggars description. For fifteen minutes it was a seething caldron of angry men; pushing, yelling and gesticulating in the most frantic manner. Herndon, of Smith, and Stewart, of Harris, will reply to Walton and defend Hubbard. The whole movement is believed to be part of a preconcerted plan to break up the Convention in a row. Anything to beat Hubbard is the cry. Hubbard's friends are resolved to stick by him faithfully to the end. The excitement is increasing instead of diminishing. On the eighteenth ballot, which has just begun at eleven o'clock P. M., Hubbard received 906; Devine, 596; necessary to a choice, 1,003.

The fierceness of the struggle is easily explained, for the office of Governor is not an extraordinary one either in its powers or emoluments. But the fact is the bitterness of a long canvass for both the nomination and election is fought out in the Convention. The delegates decide both questions, as there is no organized opposition to the Democratic party in Texas. The Republican party makes no pretence of existence in the State, and the Nationals have not got fairly started, while remnants of "the old Whig party," about which Mr. HAYES was so hopeful in the South, have not been discovered. Of course, the Democrats have only one thing to do, and that is to quarrel and divide among themselves, undeterred by the apprehension that their division may involve the success of a party, like the Republican, hostile to the interests of their section.

This tendency to division is natural, and we look for its extension to other States in the South than Texas. In the course of a few years or months, as the case may be, there will be one or more party organizations in those States in opposition to the Democracy on local or State questions, but acting with it on National issues, until the Republican party in the North sinks out of sight, as it is pretty sure to do within the next few years. Then there will probably be a fusion between the scattered and homeless political elements North and South, in opposition to the Democracy; but it will not come about until the northern section of the opposition repudiates all sectional issues and relegates its bloody shirt prophets to a very quiet place in the rear. That means, of course, the death of the Republican party as it is now officered and led.

Our Government is one of parties and will always remain so. They are the most, and in fact the only, efficient means of applying and maintaining the principles of free representative government. It is as impossible, as it is undesirable, that there should be only one political organization in the State, and we see, as in Texas, that as soon as this condition of affairs is reached, the party in power gets ready for a division of its forces. It is top heavy and falls of its own weight. There are similar indications in many of the Southern Congressional districts, where, in the absence of Republican opposition, there are two or three Democratic candidates in the field, the nominating convention abandoned or disrupted, and the choice remanded to the voters of the district. The successful candidates will co-operate with the National Democracy in Congress, although at home they may oppose the local organization. Out of this will come in time, as we have indicated, a National organization that will supplant the Republican party. What its principles or name may be, can only be guessed at; possibly a combination of Federal, old Whig, and Native American ideas, with a dash of greenback notions, as a seasoning. While we believe such organization would be preferable to and stronger than bloody-shirt Republicanism, we have no idea it will interfere with the Democratic party taking possession of the Government in 1881. That seems to be assured. It will be the exemplification of the DARWIN idea of the survival of the fittest.

DRIFT OF SOUTHERN POLITICS.

In Mississippi and South Carolina the Democrats are adopting the proper methods of securing the colored vote. In the first place they have given those States good governments, law and order, and low taxes, and in the second they present candidates that have the confidence of the blacks. In this way in both States, although the negro voters are in a majority over the whites, the Democrats will carry the elections by large majorities by the aid of the colored voters. General CHALMERS is a candidate for Congress in the Vicksburg (Mississippi) district, which has a large majority of negroes; in fact it is one of the strongest negro districts in the South. The following special to the New York *Herald* shows the way he is conducting his canvass:

> General Chalmers, candidate for re-election to Congress from the Sixth district, on an invitation from the colored men in Vicksburg, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience of colored men on Monday. There were present not less than one thousand. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed—music and firing of cannon. The audience was composed mainly of colored voters. The General was introduced by the Rev. Mr Middleton, a prominent and popular colored minister. This indicates Chalmers' success.

In South Carolina, Senator BUTLER, the other day, made a speech in Edgefield county, in which, after declaring it was a duty to maintain the rights of all, irrespective of color and race, he took up the question whether this is a white man's government, and made these hard hits:

> Well, theoretically, it is not a white man's government. This is a country where men may come from all climates and quarters, and have the protection of the law. But practically, as a matter of fact, it is a white man's government. That assertion does not involve the idea that I mean to oppress anybody else. Who else has any voice in this government? Go to the North, and do you find anybody there in control but white people—any representatives but white men? Not one! When I charged a Radical representative with this fact on a recent occasion, he acknowledged it and said, "Oh! but the colored people are in the majority in the South!" I answered that it was very much less tolerable for him to exclude the negro from representation, because at the North he is more intelligent, and being in the minority could not do the harm his ignorant fellows could do and have done here. The fact of his exclusion from representation there shows conclusively how hollow and contemptible is all their twaddle about him.
>
> Let us look at the matter in a practical light. Did not these people try to govern this country for ten years? Where did they run it to and to what a condition did they reduce it? To absolute disgrace, humiliation and contempt. Now that we have got control of the government, it is no longer a question of honesty, because the administration is honest. It is no longer a question of race, because all races are represented and protected alike. I would tell these people to-day: "You have tried to govern this country for ten years and have proved your utter incapacity for doing so, now stand aside and let us try it for ten years; we can do it better than you; and if we fail to do so, then turn us out!"

What Senator BUTLER says about the acceptance of the doctrine at the North, by both parties, that this is a white man's government, is true as gospel. The theory may run the other way, but the practice is only in one direction. For several years the Republicans have maintained their hold on Pennsylvania by the aid of the 15,000 or 20,000 colored votes in the State. They carried HARTRANFT through in 1875 and HAYES in 1876 by this vote; but they never nominate a colored man for office, and often, as in this county, send incompetent and dissolute white men to the Legislature in preference to intelligent and capable colored men, who are put forward as the representatives of their race. The black man makes a very good voting machine, they argue, but when it comes to the distribution of the honors he is told to stand back. He does it, too, with remarkable docility, and keeps on voting the Radical ticket. He may learn better and have a second emancipation in time.

DISRAELI has been made a Knight of the Garter, an honor rarely conferred upon a man of humble origin. Nominally there are but twenty-five Knights of the Garter, besides the Sovereign, but including the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the order; but such of the descendants of GEORGE II. as may be elected are admitted as extra Knights, and so are such foreign Sovereigns as may receive the honor, so that the actual number of wearers of the blue ribbon is nearly fifty, including the various Princes of the Royal family, a number of their German kinsmen, the reigning Sovereigns of Europe, the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of Brazil and twenty-four British peers. The order is one of the oldest and most coveted in Europe. It was, according to the best authorities, established in April, 1344, by EDWARD III, although a popular tradition ascribes its origin to an incident that happened at a court ball a few years later. The Countess of Salisbury dropped her garter, whereupon the gallant EDWARD picked it up, and, in handing it back to her, counteracted the smiles of the assembled lords and ladies by exclaiming *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Evil to him who evil thinks), which to this day is the motto of the order. The garter itself is only a bit of dark blue velvet. Referring to the order the N. Y. *World* says:

> Perhaps there is no such brotherhood of rank and nobility in the world as that narrow circle of knighthood in which are included nearly all the chief rulers of the earth, the members of the royal family of England and twenty-five of the nobles of Great Britain—none below an earl in rank. For the grandson of a Jewish trader to have won his way into such a society is one of the most remarkable achievements of our age. The people of England are ready to bestow wealth, office and title upon whosoever does the nation good service, but the Garter is an honor hitherto reserved from the common prizes of ambition. It is only when British gratitude becomes peculiarly effusive and seeks the most extravagant method of expressing its satisfaction that the Garter is given away. That Lord Beaconsfield has got it is a sign that his sovereign and her people think nothing too good for him.

THE astronomers and scientists are gathering in Colorado in large numbers to witness the coming eclipse of the sun. There will be parties of observers at Denver; at Las Animas, about two hundred miles northwest of Denver; at La Junta, sixty-three miles east of Puebla, and also at Puebla, as well as in the mountains at various places in Colorado and Wyoming. Professor LANGLEY of Allegheny, will take his station at Pike's Peak. Several eminent English astronomers and other scientists from different parts of Europe are also in Denver. A great many students from the various Eastern colleges and representatives of prominent newspapers have arrived during the past few days. Tourists are also taking advantage of this time for visiting Colorado. The arrivals at Denver number from seventy-five to one hundred per day. The Government signal officers stationed at Denver, think that the Garden of the Gods, seventy-five miles south of Denver, and Castle Rock, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, will be the best points in Colorado for viewing the eclipse, as they are nearest the centre of totality. The eclipse, as seen from Denver, commences at 2:16; totality begins at 3:30 and lasts three minutes. The eclipse will end at 4:31. This is by Denver time, which is nearly two hours slower than Pittsburgh time. In regard to the weather on the day of the eclipse the signal officers predict that the chances for a fair day at Denver are sixty out of a hundred.

GENTLEMEN of good judgment and experience who have returned from Paris or have written home, unite in the statement that with the exception of the fine arts department, the Paris Exposition is a flat affair compared with that at Philadelphia in 1876. How much of this is due to the Yankee Doodle spirit we cannot say, but the evidence is uniform. The art department of the French Exposition, however, is undoubtedly the grandest ever collected at any one time or place. From the surprising progress which painting has made in France during the last ten or twelve years, it was to be anticipated that that country would carry off the palm at the universal concourse. And so she has done, according to the general verdict of the other competitors. The Germans can certainly not be suspected of partiality to the French; yet this is what the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the highest German authorities in art criticism, says of the French department of fine arts:

> The impression produced by the French halls is truly overpowering. What tremendous productive capacities must be possessed by a nation which in eleven years of indescribable calamities has proved able to fill about a dozen large halls with new works of art, most severely selected from among an incalculable number of productions of minor merit! Every one of the pictures one sees here has produced a sensation before it made its appearance in the halls of the Exhibition. And the whole of this artistic wealth is private property. About one-sixth part only of all the exhibits belong to national museums.

THE New Orleans section of the POTTER Committee on Saturday last examined some of the same witnesses whose testimony was used in 1876 by JOHN SHERMAN and the visiting statesmen to give the semblance of truth to the slanderous report which they made on the Louisiana election, and to furnish a poor pretext for the unlawful rejection of TILDEN'S majority of 8,000 votes. Three of SHERMAN'S witnesses were examined. Their false and forged affidavits were part of a Presidential message to the people, furnished as sworn testimony of the truth by SHERMAN, GARFIELD, HALE, STOUGHTON, and others. Their evidence was also used by ANDERSON, WELLS & Co., to justify part of their rejection of 13,000 TILDEN votes in Louisiana. On Saturday these witnesses denounced the testimony that JOHN SHERMAN procured (it may be said suborned) as completely false, and forged in letter and in substance. They showed how, when SHERMAN and other fraud accessories were in New Orleans, and while the Returning Board was hidden away from honest eyes consummating its frauds, they were bribed, threatened, and frightened into making affidavits which they did not dictate, and which were not read to them, and which they now declare to be unwarrantable forgeries. JOHN SHERMAN will get all the witnesses he wants about Louisiana intimidation.

JOHN SHERMAN and his counsel don't appear to be so anxious just now that the hundred witnesses he asked for on intimidation shall be summoned. The New York *Evening Post* suggests that SHERMAN may be in a state of uncertainty how many of his former witnesses can be depended upon. That's about it. In 1876 they were called to New Orleans from all parts of the State, and the word went out that any darkey that had a particularly horrible story to tell would be well paid for it. The U. S. Marshal had an abundance of funds from Washington and paid all expenses. It was no wonder that under this temptation to perjury and a trip to New Orleans, so many of the ignorant negroes trooped into the city from the country parishes with their incredible stories of bull-dozing. But some of these witnesses now come to the front again and tell how affidavits were prepared for them, how they signed them in blank, and how they were made to swear to sensational yarns they never dreamed of. These affidavits were used by the Returning Board to steal the vote of Louisiana for Fraudulent HAYES, and afterwards paraded before the United States Senate by SHERMAN in his famous bloody shirt speech. A special from New Orleans says the POTTER sub-Committee up to Monday evening had examined thirteen of SHERMAN'S intimidation witnesses. Of these ten have voluntarily sworn that their affidavits, used by the visiting statesmen to deceive the country and by the Returning Board to consummate their villainous frauds, were complete forgeries in letter and in spirit. Three of the twelve have been compelled to acknowledge that they perjured themselves in every statement in their affidavits. Two of these three are wretches charged with murder. They are in Government employ, and can only prosper with other scoundrels provided for by HAYES.

CIVIL service reform has passed to another stage of development. That is, clerks who refuse to pay Republican campaign assessments are discharged from the departments at Washington. A special dated on Saturday says:

> To-day a clerk, named Waddell, in the Sixth Auditor's office, stationed in the Postoffice Department, was discharged by order of Secretary Sherman, with no cause being assigned. About two weeks ago he refused to pay his political assessment, saying that he was a Democrat, and that the President had said these contributions should be voluntary and not forced. When he received his discharge to-day he asked Sixth Auditor McGrew as to the cause, and the latter admitted that he knew of no reason except his refusal to pay the political assessment. Waddell is a brother of Congressman Waddell of North Carolina.

HAYES, in his inaugural message, declared that "the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory." What a fraud the man is.

THE New York Greenbackers did a sensible thing in a political sense, at their State Convention, in shutting out the metropolis. They were on "the make." The platform adopted yesterday embodies the principles the Nationals have elsewhere announced, with some queer additions. The tariff resolution, for instance, wants the importation of all articles we can manufacture prohibited, and articles we can't produce admitted duty free. Just where the revenue is to come from is not stated. GIDEON J. TUCKER was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

THE New York *Tribune* has a blood and thunder story from Luzerne county about a coming labor outbreak, containing an incidental puff of HARTRANFT for preventing a Commune rising in June. According to this sensation, the 15th of August has been fixed as the direful day when society is to be disrupted. The *Tribune* is in the interest of JAY GOULD and the man on horseback.

THE Philadelphia *Record*, a mongrel sheet, dependent upon the Sheriff and Highway ring for support, undertakes to instruct us in Democracy, as it did FURMAN SHEPPARD, by sending ear drivers as delegates and expending money to bribe others to defeat that gentleman.

EDITORIAL MENTON.

THE rains and hot weather have caused a probable loss in the wheat yield of Minnesota of from twenty to forty per cent. Harvesting commences this week.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE HAMILTON FISH, and the only cabinet officer who served eight years with GRANT, says ULYSSES will not be a candidate for renomination, and that the agitation of his name comes from enemies and not friends. Governor FISH thinks THURMAN will be the Democratic candidate, and that TILDEN has no chance.

WE don't take much stock in the report that DON CAMERON is to withdraw as the selected Republican candidate for United States Senator, and substitute his father. The old gentleman resigned because of age, and this cause has not been removed, but is growing stronger every day. Still the report shows how completely the Republican party in this State is accepted as a CAMERON machine, and nothing else. It is a family appennage, run for the CAMERONS and their belongings.

THE London *Times*, which generally interprets the average of English opinion on public questions, is very severe on Mr. GLADSTONE. It sharply criticises his recent speech, and predicts, if followed, he will complete the ruin of the Liberal party. Referring to Mr. GLADSTONE'S personal authority in the country, the *Times* says: "The shaken confidence of an entire nation is not to be restored in an instant, nor can it be charmed back by the most brilliant declamatory efforts."

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is already flooding the country with speeches adapted to each particular locality. To the East hard money documents have been assigned. To the West greenback speeches are scattered broadcast. North of MASON and DIXON'S line those on the war claims are circulated without stint. How the South are treated does not appear so clearly, but it may be presumed the speeches of HAYES when on his Southern tour, and in which he told the erring brethren they only fought for their convictions, constitute the staple.

THE Atlanta *Constitution*, speaking of the present condition of the colored race in Georgia, says: "Their average prosperity is quite equal to that of the whites, and the majority of them are as thrifty. All signs of the bitterness sown between the races has passed away, and the negro now goes to the polls, and votes, if he votes at all, with an eye to the material results to be brought about, and without let or hindrance from any quarter." The idea that the negro race is decreasing in Georgia is also denied. The blacks are better cared for there and more prosperous than they are in other Southern States. They were less demoralized by the war.

THE triangular fight over the Republican Congressional nomination in the Twenty-seventh district is over at last and Mr. OSMER, the candidate of Venango county, won the victory. It took a week at Corry and a week at Franklin to bring the labors of the Convention to a successful consummation. Forty-six ballots were cast and at last Mr. WATSON had the magnanimity to withdraw and to bestow the honor on Mr. OSMER, the vote standing, OSMER 76, REED 65, WATSON 10, giving OSMER just one majority. The contest has developed an immense amount of bitterness. WATSON was entitled to the nomination, but the money was against him.

GENERAL GRANT is reported as making a brilliant speech to the Dutch at Amsterdam. Among other things, he said "that there was plenty of room in the United States for good Dutchmen, and they could become citizens in five years, and jocularly said they could vote earlier if they preferred the Democratic ticket." This attempt to throw odium upon the majority of the voters of the country he is part representing, may pass for GRANT wit, but it lacks truth as much as dignity. The proven frauds upon the ballot are all upon the other side. He is also quoted as saying if he thought he would be taken up as a candidate for a third term, he would stay abroad. This might go down with a Holland Burgomaster, but it don't fool anybody on this side of the water.

THE magnificence of JAY COOKE'S failure is attested by the figures presented to the meeting of creditors on Monday. The total claims exceed eight millions of dollars, of which nearly three millions has been paid to preferred creditors, including seven hundred thousand to the United States. On the 8th of July the Trustee had on hand $280,812 belonging to the estate. The assets are varied, ranging from debts due the estate of "twenty-eight cents" to thousands of shares of stocks and bonds; "Ogantz," the country palace; Gibraltar Island, on Lake Erie, the resort of overworked parsons; "pew 35 in St. Andrews Church," and lands, town lots, water power, hotels, houses and farms, East and West; "4,000 tons pig iron," etc., etc. No valuation is put on the assets.

GENERAL BUTLER, according to the Boston correspondent of the New York *Times*, at first intended to run for Governor, with the idea of revenge, purposing to smash things generally and the Republican party particularly. The General now thinks that besides revenging himself, he can net an election, and is therefore likely to make a brilliant and exciting canvass. About the position of the Democrats in the triangular fight, the correspondent says:

> If he doesn't get a formal indorsement he will divide the Democratic vote in halves. In Middlesex, Essex, and Suffolk counties he would receive more than one-half the Democratic vote. But he really entertains a hope that the Democrats will make no nomination against him, or give him their endorsement. The Democratic party have done stranger things, he knows.

The *Times* thinks BUTLER'S campaign will throw several Congressional districts into the hands of the Democracy.

Use of Slang Words.

Twenty dollars were paid on a bet the other day that transpire had the same meaning as perspire. The authority was Webster Unabridged, where the same signification is given, contrary to the universal acceptation. New words are coined every day, and slang expressions find their way into dictionaries and become a member of the family, whilst others termed slang have a venerable origin. The Washington *Post* states those who use the slang phase "rittooral looral" would, perhaps, be surprised to know its ancient and sacred origin. Dr. Mackay says: "This vile trash is derived from two Gaelic words, "tooral from *turail*, which means slow, and "looral" from *luathrail*, which means "quick," signifying a variation in the time of some musical composition to which the Druidical priests accommodated their footsteps in a religious procession either to the grove of worship or around the inner stone circle. "Hey down derry" is also from a Druidical chant, and means "Come, let us hasten to the oaken grove." An article from a late number of *Blackwood's Magazine* shows that, while a few of our modern slang words are mere meaningless potter, a large majority of them are of very antique origin and quaint significance. The source of slang terms is now entirely reversed. In the last century the court and coffee-houses originated slang words and phrases, but dropped them as soon as they were adopted by the vulgar. Now it is the prize ring and the race course which originate them, and they are in due time adopted into the vocabularies of the more refined and placed within the lids of dictionaries. The study of the origin of slang is not only a matter of amusement among scholars; it forms a part of the great modern study of philology, which is the chief source of information concerning the origin and migrations of different nations. It is like their "footprints in the sands of time." Recent investigations show that all the languages of Europe are derived from a great mother language, which came from Asia seven thousand years ago.

THE supervisors of San Francisco have given notice that no bids will be entertained for any city supplies made in whole or in part by China labor. A contractor's bid for a large quantity of bricks was 25 per cent. below all others, but is rejected because the seller declined to insert the China prohibition. The celebrated Mission Woolen Mills' bid to furnish blue cloth for police uniforms is rejected on the same grounds. The Jesuits advertised for seven millions of bricks for a church, college and numerous adjacent buildings. The offer of the Chinese brickmakers, being lowest was, accepted. Immediately the proper pressure was put on, and finally the contract was transferred to a company of Caucasians. This will probably oblige the large yard to discharge its Chinamen. Measures of this kind are becoming general, and the hope is expressed that by such means the Chinamen will be driven to the Atlantic States, which, it is held, need experience of this kind to enable them to judge of the nuisance.

THE Philadelphia *North American* has made a most determined and just onslaught on that wide spread and oppressive monopoly, the Pullman Palace Car Company, for its extortionate methods of dealing with the public. The charges are alleged to be largely in excess of what they should be, and every one who has any considerable distance to travel is compelled to pay tribute to it. The several railroad companies are said to be largely at fault for this state of things. Through cars either east or west are said to be mostly owned by this company, and if one undertakes a long journey he must either take his place in one of these, paying extortionately for the privilege, or else be compelled to change cars half a dozen times during every twenty-four hours. The railroad companies are blamed for this state of things, and if they set themselves against it the trouble would soon be ended.

IT doubtless has occurred to many that the mortality at St. Louis during the recent heated term was out of all proportion to that in other cities of equal temperature, and it is suggested that the cause of this excess may possibly be due to the presence of limestone dust in the atmosphere of St. Louis, its site being an entirely limestone formation. This dust is of course, impalpable, and is said to be peculiarly injurious to the lungs. Upon this point the Washington *Capital* remarks:

> "The impalpable dust from the limestone pavements fills the air, and, entering the lungs, makes carbonic acid. This dust, as fine as it is, will not leave the lungs with the breath which is exhaled, but sticks there on the moisture, and with a deadly poison causes the madness and torture of which we read, symptoms that have nothing to do with sunstroke."

MEXICAN silver dollars and United States trade dollars are purchased as bullion at the Philadelphia Mint and Assay Office, New York, at the equivalent of the London rate for silver on the day of purchase, less one-half per cent. per ounce payable in standard silver dollars. The bullion or mint value of the Mexican and trade dollar under the above regulation and the present price of silver is about ninety and a half cents; neither the Mexican nor the trade dollar are a legal tender, and when offered in payment may be lawfully refused by any one. It is expected that the New Orleans Mint will be ready to commence purchasing Mexican and trade dollars on the above terms about the 1st of August proximo.

FRANCE has about 13,000 miles of railway in actual operation, 4,000 in course of construction, and 11,000 miles more are to be begun immediately, under the direction of the government and at public expense, to be completed in ten years. Most of the French railroads—all but about 500 miles—are owned by six companies. At the end of ninety-nine years from date of completion they are to become public property and sources of public revenue. Building more than a thousand miles of railroad a year, for ten years, will furnish work and put money into circulation in such a way as to greatly benefit the republic.

ACCORDING to a special despatch from Troy, New York, a decidedly cold wave has reached northern New York. The thermometer changed 40 degrees in 48 hours in many places. In the Adirondacks it has fallen to 55 degrees, and overcoats are in demand at many of the lakes and other summer resorts. There have been frosts in the northern counties every month except this, and fears are entertained that the same result may ensue, which would cause incalculable damage to crops of all kinds, especially corn, which is already somewhat injured by the cold snap.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Sixth district of Maryland.

ORLANDO M. BARNES, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, is a native of Ira, Cayuga county, N. Y. He is about fifty-four years old.

SINCE Beaconsfield's name is said to have become a "household word" it may be worth while to know that it is pronounced Beckonsfield and not Beekonsfield.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* intimates that Gen. Sherman has written a letter to Cardinal McCloskey expressing opposition to his son's joining the Catholic ministry.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, it is said, is arranging to go on the stage once more and will reproduce the pieces that have been made famous by her deceased husband.

MISS AUGUSTA DARGON, the well known actress, writes from San Francisco that she is gradually improving in health and will probably start eastward in a few days to make arrangements for the approaching season.

COLONEL SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was agreed upon as arbiter in the Division of freight between the Canada and Southern and the Great Western roads, at the recent railroad conference, is in Saratoga.

DR. STEWART (Republican), of the third Minnesota district, has decided to run for Congress in opposition to Mr. W. D. Washburn, the regular nominee of his party. There is an opportunity for effective work on the other side.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY is in Paris resting and dining. Mr. John Hay is vegetating at the German baths. Consul Bret Harte has passed through Paris on his way to his consulate. Mark Twain is studying innocence at Heidelberg.

MR. R. B. GANS, a farmer near Columbia, Mo., has constructed, unaided, a telescope which several professers who have tested it assert to be in all respects one of the best telescopes in the country for its size, the object glass being six inches in diameter.

A PERSON by the name of Jones was hanged recently at La Grange, Texas. The Brenham Banner said: "The hanging was quite a success. The Sheriff and his deputies had everything well arranged; good order prevailed and the machine worked smoothly."

ANNIE LOUISE CARY is spending the summer with her friends in Maine; Miss Sallie Reber is enjoying rest at New Brighton, S. I., and Mme. Florence Rice-Knox is inhaling the balmy breezes of Adrian, Michigan. Miss Emily Melville will return to Australia.

THE Virginia City *Enterprise* gives the yield of mines to July 2 as $150,000,000 in gold and silver. This is the product of the California and Consolidated Virginia. This enormous sum has been taken from a spot eight hundred feet long, and from sixty to three hundred feet wide.

THE Charleston *Journal of Commerce* says: "If the South could leave the Union without firing a shot she would not do it. The Union now means to her profit and domination beyond her hopes and at the expense of her bitterest foes, who have been blown up by their own torpedo."

A CANADA cheese factory has turned out what is claimed to be the largest cheese ever produced. It weighs seven thousand pounds, is six feet ten inches in diameter and twenty-one feet in circumference, and required the milk of seven thousand cows, weighing thirty-five tons, to produce it.

MR. STEPHENS has been addressing a Sunday school in Augusta, Georgia. He said: "Boys, if you have aspirations for public position, seek it only to do good to others. Have no other object than to confer blessings upon your neighbors; and in conclusion, never seek to be great further than you are good."

THE Duke of Portland is tall, slender and pale, and he likes cattle. He fattens his deer on Spanish chestnuts, but he never fires a shot. He farms 12,000 acres and yearly raises 40,000 trout. He lives almost alone, shunning friends more than he shuns workingmen. He is regarded as an eccentric and misanthrope.

THE Democrats of Charleston have set an example for their party in South Carolina by resolving to permit colored citizens who voted for Hampton in 1876 to take an active part in their primary meetings. The *News and Courier* says: "Less than this it were unjust and unwise to concede. More than this could not safely be given."

THE story has again started that the hard-money Democrats in Indiana would put Hon. W. H. English against Dan Voorhees for United States Senator next winter. Mr. English states that he is not a candidate for any position whatever. Besides he does not believe that there are any hard-money Democrats in Indiana.

THERE are rumors in New York that James Gorden Bennett, familiarly known as "Jim James," got into a game of buccarat three weeks ago with a couple of Parisian gamblers and dropped $25,000 before the *seance* was through. The same parties plucked a Portuguese gentleman next day out of $18,000 and decamped, as there were rumors of cheating.

A STARTLING tragedy occurred in Albemarle County, Virginia, last week. Mrs. Sist cut the throat of her colored servant-woman from ear to ear. The woman died in a few minutes. It seems that Mrs. Sist and the woman were peeling peaches together, when they became involved in a quarrel, the latter calling her mistress a "stinking liar." Mrs. Sist is now said to be deranged.

SPEAKING of the general result this fall, the New Orleans *Times* (Dem.) says: "There is not much chance for the Republicans to beat the vote of 1876, while the Democrats have every chance. The charges of fraud against Hayes, and the open dislike to him in many Republican States like Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, will tell seriously in the coming canvass."

AN English critic in the *Saturday Review* in the Park, seeing the Princess of Wales says: "Suddenly a thrill seems to go through everybody. Every carriage draws to the side. A policeman in very white gloves trots past. Then comes a little pheaton drawn by two gray horses. A lady 'divinely tall and most divinely fair,' bows and smiles. You see a charming vision of children's faces; the carriages close in behind, and it is not till the round has begun again that you are fully aware that you have indeed seen the Princess. She is so truly well dressed that you have not even been able to distinguish the color of her bonnet strings."

SHERMAN CORNERED.

Why He Calls off His Intimidation Witnesses.

Those that Have Already Testified Say they Know Nothing Personally of Violence.

Ex-Congressman Sypher Sees the Sherman Letter.

Sherman's Examination Commenced and Will be Resumed To-day.

The New Orleans Committee Close Their Labors.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE KELLY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—The Potter Committee this morning called Representative Kelly, the examination being conducted by Representative Hiscock. Mr. Kelly testified that he visited New Orleans in November, 1876; President Grant, while in Philadelphia participating in the closing ceremonies of the Exposition, sent for the witness; he found President Grant surrounded by distinguished gentlemen, among them General Robert Patterson. President Grant proposed that he should visit New Orleans to witness the action of the Returning Board. At first he declined, but the President said a number of prominent gentlemen of the Democratic party had gone there, and therefore he wanted him to go. He was merely to go to New Orleans as a looker-on, and to see that nothing improper should occur. Previous to going he had no conversation with any one but President Grant. General Patterson concurred in the suggestion that he ought to go. He left Philadelphia on the 15th of November, entirely alone, but on the route found himself in company with Secretary Sherman, and on arriving at New Orleans found a number of visiting gentlemen, Republican in politics.

The witness stated that the Republican visiting statesmen found there distinguished gentlemen, Democrats. A committee of the latter addressed a communication to the former, proposing that the two bodies of visitors organize and participate in the business of the Returning Board. The Republican committee replied: "We are here as private citizens, with no official power. We cannot, therefore, supercede or modify any law of that State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform ministerial or judicial duties imposed by its laws." Senator Sherman concurred very decidedly in the views of the Republican committee. Visitors of opposite sides mingled freely at times.

In answer to the question whether the Republican committee discussed any question involving interference with the duties of the Returning Board, the witness said he never heard any such conversation in private or at meetings. If any of the delegation had attempted such a thing, it would have been treacherous to his associates, as well as a violation of duty.

Kelly, in the course of his testimony, said he never heard of any suggestion to manipulate the parishes for any purposes, nor did he ever hear that affidavits were signed with the names of fictitious persons; did not know of Sherman having conversed with Weber and Anderson, had no consciousness of having ever seen Weber.

KELLY BELIEVES ELIZA PINKSTON'S STORY.

The action of the Returning Board was not communicated to the witness in any way. He was, however, of the opinion, and frequently said so, that fraud had been perpetrated on both sides, but that if just returns were made they would give the electoral vote to Hayes. His attention was called to Weber's testimony, in which it was stated that the Returning Board was influenced by the visiting statesmen to reopen the returns. The witness said this was unqualifiedly false in whole or in part. Nothing was done for which any such assertion could have been made. The witness never heard any such rumor. The general character of the evidence showed intimidation. Some of it was most abhorrent. He heard stories of Eliza Pinkston and Rosa Richmond and another old negro. The witness fully believed all their statements. There was violence of the most desperate character. If Eliza Pinkston's story is not true, then the stage has lost a brilliant ornament. Kellogg was cross-examined by Mr. Potter, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Cortlandt Parker of New Jersey, testified that he visited New Orleans solely at the request of President Grant; did not, while in New Orleans, hear doubts thrown on the protest made by Anderson as to East Feliciana, or that it was interlined, or that Anderson wished to withdraw it.

The witness confirmed generally the testimony of Kelly.

TESTIMONY OF REPRESENTATIVE HALE.

Representative Hale testified he went to New Orleans solely at the request of President Grant and not at the instance of Governor Hayes or any person for him. All the Republican visitors maintained the position that they should be careful to abstain from any attempted influence on the Returning Board. So far as he knew this principle was carried out. The witness and Senator Sherman were together every day. He had not seen the letter purporting to have been written by Weber and Anderson, dated November 19, 1876, and alleged the reply of Senator Sherman, if such letters were written, he thought from his intimacy with Senator Sherman that he would have heard of the fact. He characterized as false the testimony of Weber about visiting Republicans influencing the action of the Returning Board.

In reply to a question by Mr. Butler, Hale said: "I thought that if Hayes was elected President, Packard was elected Governor. I thought both were elected."

Representative Danford was recalled and testified there was no discrepancy or difference between the votes cast for Hayes and those cast for Packard, except in Natchitoches, where Packard had 2,000 or 3,000 more votes than Hayes.

EX-CONGRESSMAN SYPHER SEES THE SHERMAN LETTER.

Ex-Congressman J. Hale Sypher was examined by Chairman Potter, and testified he is a Republican in principle, and that at the time the Republican visitors were in New Orleans he met D. A. Weber at the entrance of the Custom-house, who asked: "Can I take promises of gentlemen who are here to provide for me if I am driven out of my parish?" The witness said in reply, "Whom do you mean?" Weber mentioned Matthews and Sherman specially. Witness then said, "These gentlemen stand very closely to the incoming President, personally and politically, and I think you can trust them." Weber remarked he had been deceived a good many times, and as he therefore did not feel like taking any man's verbal promises, he would demand a promise in writing. The witness said that was the only way. The next day he again met Weber, who exhibited a letter which witness read and returned. Weber made no special remark, but appeared to be pleased with the letter, which purported to be signed by John Sherman. He had seen Sherman's handwriting. He would not testify that the letter was in Sherman's handwriting, but there was nothing to make him think it was not his handwriting. He presumed it was his. He could not give the purport, but the published letter, the original of which he hastily read, seemed to be substantially correct. This was between the 15th and 20th of November. He thought the body of the letter and the signature were in the same handwriting. He had seen the official signature of Sherman but could not name any particular document, nor would he swear to the signature. The letter Weber had shown him was genuine; that question did not enter into his mind. The letter was written on note paper. He first mentioned the fact of the existence of the letter to his brother in Louisiana. He also mentioned the fact to Judge Shellabarger two weeks ago.

The witness was asked whether he did not know another brother, J. R. Sypher, here present, who was legal adviser of James E. Anderson. The witness said he knew this only from newspaper report, and further, in reply to another question, said he had read that evidence had been introduced against the existence of such a letter, and that Anderson's testimony was accordingly attacked. The witness said Weber did not state for what purpose the letter was given.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE STAND

Secretary Sherman testified he was invited to go to New Orleans by President Grant by telegram in terms something like the following: "I would be gratified if you would go to New Orleans to witness the count." At first he declined to go, but a second telegram was received from President Grant saying, "I think it important for you to go," but he did not go till the Wednesday after. On the way to Cincinnati he stopped at Columbus where he saw Governor Hayes.

In reply to interrogatories by Mr. Hiscock he said that his conversation with Governor Hayes was general about the election, all of them being in the dark. Further examination of the witness was postponed until to-morrow morning.

The Potter Committee agreed that the sub-committee at New Orleans should suspend sittings after to-day. General Butler said some of the evidence he wished taken in Louisiana was so important he would have to ask that the witnesses be summoned here.

GENERAL BUTLER

Is quoted as intending to try and prove before the Potter Committee that certain articles published in the *Republican* here in February and March, 1877, wherein Hayes' subsequent policy was outlined, were written by Stanley Matthews, and were the result of some sort of bargain between the President and prominent Southern members, but Benjamin won't be able to prove it. Swords, who was Business Manager of the paper at that time, says that none of the articles referred to were written by Matthews, nor any thing else, while he was on the paper. That the articles were written by Mr. John S. Benson, who is now employed in the Supreme Court. Mr. Benson merely took a legal view of the case, and wrote from that stand-point what he thought was the better plan to pursue. Mr. Swords said he read all the articles from Mr. Benson's manuscript, and helped that gentleman to correct the proofs of them.

COCKE PROPOSES TO VANQUISH NOYES.

Judge Cocke of Florida, has written a letter with reference to Minister Noyes' testimony before the Potter Investigating Committee, in which he says: "I will seek through the Committee at Washington to meet General Noyes face to face, eye to eye, and will crush him in the estimation of honest men with the mildest, gentlest, yet most potent and irresistible weapon known among educated, enlightened and virtuous people—the simple, unvarnished truth. Let Mr. Hayes remain President until his term expires, but let it be written in American history and on the hearts of the American people that elections must not only be honest, but above suspicion, and that the officials, domestic and foreign, should preserve at home or carry to the most distant Courts the ensign of honesty."

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The Sub-Committee met at the usual hour. Judge Wm. R. Whitaker and John Douglas testified regarding the signature on the second set of electoral certificates; that, in two cases, the name of Joseph was written prior to that of Sheldon. They also testified as to the signature of Thomas S. Kelly on a letter received by the committee from Lake Providence.

Judge Homaher testified he left New Orleans for Donaldsonville on December 27th, 1876, leaving Judge Morris Marks in New Orleans. This testimony was introduced to show that Marks was in the city on the day the second set of electoral certificates were signed.

Thomas H. Nolan testified in 1876 he assisted in the preparation of affidavits in the Custom House. Was in Iberville during the election. Allain brought tickets up there. The names of five electors had been left off. He said it made no difference, as they were for the State at large. Talked to Kellogg, Packard and Dibble about it three or four days after the election. They said we would lose the State by it. One or two parishes on Red river were in the same fix. Judge Hugh J. Campbell said the Returning Board would have to throw out Democratic votes enough to equalize that action. In preparing affidavits made them as strong as possible. Always endeavored to make a fair statement of the testimony of the witnesses, but instead of making a witness say he had heard, we made him say he knew of the allegations made. Found very few who had personal knowledge of occurrences related. We all somehow fell into the same rut in drawing up affidavits. Was introduced to Messrs. Hale, Stoughton and Garfield. They were in a room where affidavits were being drawn. They seemed to be interested in the work going on. They kept copies of affidavits. Saw Mr. Garfield nearly every morning. Saw Mr. Sherman in Mr. Cockrell's office. Mr. Stoughton was up in the Surveyor's office where he was supervising the taking of affidavits for Red River parishes. Three or four witnesses were sworn together. I never took any pains to read over affidavits to witnesses. They were generally told affidavits would never be published.

THE STATE GENERALLY DEMOCRATIC.

It was the understanding in Republican circles the State had gone Democratic and they must by affidavits and protests make a case for the Returning Board to throw out ballots enough to reverse the result.

ORGANIZATION TO KILL "CERTAIN WHITE FOLKS."

Wesley Jackson (colored) was the next witness and was examined by Mr. Stenger. Lived in Bayou Sara during the last election. Joined the Sage Hill club at the instance of Gilbert Carter. He was President. Didn't know until after the second meeting what the objects of the meeting were. Then Gilbert Carter told me they wanted to kill certain white folks. After that I didn't attend any more meetings. The club lasted about two weeks, when Gilbert Carter was killed most of us left the parish.

To Gov. Cox—Gilbert Carter came to my house and asked me to join the club. Nobody but Gilbert Carter told me what the club was for. The witness gave the names of a number of the members of the club and continued: Carter said white men had a club and bulldozed us, and let us get up a club and bulldoze them. I saw white men riding in the road, but they never pestered me.

Judge Kennard testified, giving an account of the organization of Democrats in Feliciana for the last campaign, organized colored clubs and addressed meetings. The organization of the Regulators ante-dated the campaign or political organizations. The object was to prevent stealing. The best citizens took part in the organization of the Regulators, composed mostly of the young men. The organization led to excesses, and for this reason was disbanded. The acts of the Regulators were, of course, outside of the law.

INTIMIDATION.

HOW SOME OF JOHN SHERMAN'S WITNESSES ARE SWEARING.

At the Potter Sub-Committee in New Orleans on Monday, Julius Green, a Baptist preacher (colored), testified in substance that he lived in West Feliciana, and voted the Republican ticket openly in 1876; that there was a large voluntary movement of colored voters to join the Democratic party, which he felt inclined to follow; that no inducement and no compulsion influenced this movement, and that colored Democrats conducted their own meetings while colored orators addressed them. After the election he was taken to the New Orleans Custom House by a deputy marshal, and there induced to sign a paper to satisfy some of his friends, who said it would strengthen the Republican party. He signed this paper, but did not swear to it. The affidavit purporting to be his was here read to him. At the first reading he said that the whole paper was fixed up and written before he got to the Custom House, and he knew "no more about it than this table." They called him up to sign it, and never read it to him. He signed it and left. The affidavit swears that he was a witness to, or knew of intimidation, whipping, beating, banishment, and murder of certain colored Republicans. He denied that he stated anything of the kind, and swore that he had no knowledge of the outrages detailed in the affidavit. He said that a short time after the election he published a card in the West Feliciana *Sentinel*, denying that he ever made such statements as the printed affidavit in Sherman's report contained.

Howard Thornton (colored) testified that in 1876 he voted the Republican ticket in the Third ward of West Feliciana. Colored Republican and Democratic meetings were held before the election, and no colored men were compelled to join Democratic clubs. They joined of their own choice. He was asked to join, but refused, and was never molested for so doing. He made his mark to a paper in the New Orleans Custom House which was never read to him. He signed it because he thought they had written only what he had told them. Here his pretended affidavit was read to him. It was like all the others, with specified statements of armed bands, intimidation, violence and murder, which it is claimed he witnessed or knew of. He said all the statements it contained were false and forged, and that if this paper had been read to him, or its contents made known, he would never have signed it, and that he did not swear to it.

John Legardee (colored) testified that he was at Poll 9, West Feliciana, on election day; that he did not vote, because he had only returned to the parish from Red river at 3 P. M., and had no time to get his registration papers from home. He saw colored men voting the Republican ticket, and no one was molested. He afterward was induced to sign a paper in the Custom House. This was not read to him, else he would not have signed it. This affidavit pretends to make him swear that he had been prevented from voting; that colored Republicans were warned to leave and banished; that armed bands of white men patrolled the parish; that political murders were committed, &c. He denied all these statements, denounced them as forgeries, and said that as far as he knew the election in West Feliciana in 1876 was free, fair and peaceable. The witness told Gov. Cox that he only signed this paper because he thought it contained only what he told them, and that when he had finished speaking they told him he might as well have staid up in West Feliciana.

ACTIVE MR. TILDEN.

Something That May or May Not Be True About Future Politics.

Republican Speculations as to What Tilden is Doing.

According to a Washington correspondent, a gentleman who is well acquainted with the situation in various districts in New York State, and who is a politician of some local prominence, brings intelligence that ex-Governor Tilden is interesting himself most actively at this early day in laying out work for the coming campaign. His agents are already organizing with a view of carrying the Assembly and of changing some of the close Congressional districts. The understanding among Tilden's agents is, that so far as the Congressional election is concerned, he will direct all his efforts towards the work in close Republican districts and that his aim and expectation will be to carry enough of these to make a majority of the delegation in the House Democratic. The object most prominently before the minds of these members is not so much to increase the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, as to secure a majority of the State delegations, with a view of a possible election of the next President by the House of Representatives.

[N. Y. Tribune of yesterday.]

Several things indicate and the politicians say that Mr. Tilden's efforts to obtain the Presidential nomination in 1880 has begun. The Republicans as well as the Democrats give Tilden full credit for conducting the remarkable canvass in 1876. His plan was to learn by exact investigation on the part of his agents the political preference of each registered voter in the State. This was so carefully carried out that the Democratic majority in New York City fell only 500 short of Tilden's reckoning, and the majority in the State about 1,000 more than he had anticipated. It is stated his agents are already hard at work. It has been hinted he is even so far-reaching in his new project of manipulation as to prepare for the possible contingency of an election of the next President by the House of Representatives, in which case it would be necessary for him to secure a majority of the State delegations. "Ex-Governor Tilden's agents are not only busy at this date in every assembly district in the State," said a prominent Democrat yesterday, "but they have also been as industriously at work during the past six months. It was about the 1st of January that this campaign of 1880 opened. Edgar K. Apgar, one of his chief lieutenants, was appointed to visit and report on the condition of the charitable institutions and reformatories in the State, and something like $5,000, I think was appropriated by the Legislature to defray the expense of his mission. It is well understood that his secret mission is to set the Tilden machine at work in each county of the State. Tilden has a very poor chance of becoming the Democratic candidate in 1880. I have good grounds for believing a large delegation from the South and West will oppose him. Tammany Hall will be as antagonistic as possible—there is not the least possibility of a compromise. The fact is he has disappointed the Democrats as a political leader.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Enthusiastic Reception to Hon. A. H. Dill at Bedford Springs.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 22.—The first visit of Hon. A. H. Dill to our town tonight was the occasion of a grand serenade to the distinguished visitor. The people turned out in large numbers irrespective of party. A reception to Mr. Dill was given in the parlor of the Bedford House, and there was a continuous look upon and throng to shake hands with the next Governor of the Keytone State. The Bedford silver cornet band furnished the music for the occasion from the balcony of the hotel. Short and pungent speeches were made by Hon. Lewis C. Cassiday of Philadelphia, Hon. Malcolm Hay of Pittsburgh, Hon. Andrew H. Dill, candidate for Governor, Hon. R. Milton Speer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Hon. Andrew Keen of Lewistown. The speakers were introduced by William Hartley Esq., of this place. There was much enthusiasm manifested and Senator Dill made a favorable impression upon our people. After the meeting in town the band proceeded to the springs, where Governor Curtin, Col. A. K. McClure and other prominent visitors were serenaded.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Thurman Confident of a Signal Victory in Ohio.

Georgia Develops a Candidate for the Cabinet.

A Sensational Letter on the Prospects of a General Sioux War.

AN EMBEZZLING PAY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Mr. Franklin Philp, of this city, has been removed from his position as Chief Clerk of the Navy pay office in San Francisco for embezzlement. Mr. Philp was found to have diverted a number of checks for small amounts, due principally to dealers in supplies, to his own use. The total amount of the embezzlement, it is said, is in the neighborhood of $1,500, and Pay Director Cunningham has paid the deficit, enabling Philp's accounts to be properly settled at the department. Mr. Philp is well known in Washington, where he at one time held a high social position as a member of the firm of Philp & Solomons, booksellers. He made considerable money, and during the meetings of the Joint High Commission on the Washington treaty gave a series of elegant entertainments which are well remembered by those who were fortunate enough to attend them. By extravagant habits and unsuccessful business ventures his money was lost and he accepted a position in the navy. The small amount of money taken by Mr. Philp, together with the clumsiness of the affair, detection being absolutely certain, cause his friends charitably to express doubts as to his sanity.

A STRONG ALLIANCE AGAINST HAYES.

Gen. Butler and Representative Springer left here to-night for Atlantic City to attend the session of Potter's Committee. Butler will now show no quarter to Hayes or his Administration, and it is rumored here that he has entered into an alliance with Conkling, whereby the latter is to be given the fullest opportunity to unload those damaging facts in his possession which he has repeatedly alleged are enough to sink the Administration in the deepest infamy. It is claimed that Conkling has seen the original of the celebrated Sherman letter, and will so testify.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

It is stated here in military circles that General Ord will cross the Rio Grande within the next ten days, and if, as is expected, he comes in collision with the regular Mexican troops, that the Administration will then openly show its hand and indicate in a way sufficient to convince the most skeptical that it means war. A war will do more to build up the dying Republican party than most any expedient that could be resorted to, and will also distract the attention of the country from the manifold shortcomings of the Administration, which are now being severely criticised.

DON AND THE SENATORSHIP.

It is claimed here by advices received from Philadelphia, that it is the intention of the Republican managers of Pennsylvania to withdraw Don Cameron from the contest for United States Senator, because it is found that his re-election will be difficult of accomplishment. In Don's place it is proposed, according to the story, to have the venerable Simon Cameron, his father, as a candidate. In explaining the cause of Don's probable retirement it is claimed that the father can secure the support of some of the Republicans nominated for the Legislature who will not support the son. Thus far Don has been unfortunate in the nominations made for the Legislature, and his chances are not cheering, but it is believed that the old man can be elected unless the Republicans fail to carry a majority of the Legislature. Don is too brusque and too angular to become a popular leader.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The work of removing the debris which for a quarter of a century has been accumulating around the Washington National Monument has been progressing rapidly, and in a short while work upon the structure itself will be resumed. The plan of the monument has been considerably modified. Instead of the pantheon in the original design there will be a sort of terraced esplanade or dais around the base, with statuary at each angle representing the principal events in the life of Washington. Instead of six hundred feet, as intended in the original plan, it will be four hundred and eighty-five feet high, and will then be five feet higher than the pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. The foundation is of Potomac gneiss rock, eighty-one feet square, buried eight feet below the surface. The height of the present superstructure, which is fifty-five feet square, is one hundred and seventy-four feet. The amount so far expended is $230,000. The amount appropriated for its completion is $250,000. The monument will be finished in heavy blocks of crystal marble from Maryland, laid in courses of about two feet and backed to the required thickness with gneiss to make the inner surface vertical, the outer face receding at a very slight angle as it rises, so as to give the form of an obelisk. The interior of the monument will be provided with an iron staircase to enable persons so desiring to make the ascent. Col. Casey, the engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds, who has general charge of the work, estimates that the monument can be carried to the proposed height of four hundred and eighty-five feet within two years.

A SENSATIONAL INDIAN STORY.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The United States Indian Agent at White Earth Agency, Minnesota, writes to the Commissioner of Indian affairs, under date July 16th, as follows: A reliable half breed who has just returned from a visit to Lisseton Agency, Dakota, says, that while there, he met and conversed with Some Sioux Indians from Standing Rock Agency. They were couriers sent with tobacco from the Sioux of the plains to invite the Lisseton Sioux to join them in hostilities against the whites; that already eight different bands of Sioux had joined the confederation and Sitting Bull himself had made a visit to Standing Rock Agency, where he spent three or four days in disguise; also, that the Government had threatened to take ponies from the Sioux Indians on the Missouri which would be resisted by all of those tribes, and that a general Sioux war was imminent will soon be announced. Whether there is any truth in the statement made by the Indians from Standing Rock or not I cannot tell, but they certainly made such a statement to a half breed of this reserve.

The officials of the Indian office consider the above as purely sensational, and entertain no fears of the Sioux tribe joining the hostiles.

UNCONFIRMED RUMORS.

Inquiry at the Executive Mansion and at the several departments fails to produce any confirmation of the report that Captain Jenks has been appointed to a Federal office on the Pacific coast. Nothing has been received at the War Department either confirming or denying the report that Mackenzie, with 800 men at his back, has crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico; that he had done so would not create any surprise at the Department.

SENATOR THURMAN ON THE PROSPECTS.

A special says Senator Thurman has expressed an opinion based upon his own observations, that the State of Ohio would undoubtedly be carried this fall for the Democrats by an increased gain over the past year. Twelve Democratic Representatives in Congress are assured, he said, and there are two close districts in which there is a probability of Democratic success.

AN ASPIRING COLORED GENTLEMAN

Of Georgia wrote not long ago to the President that he had labored hard to obtain for him a "plurialities" of his precinct, and asking him for a "local situation or a position among your Cabinet advisers." He informed the President that he could obtain "strict recommendations;" that he had attended the University of State for three years, and that he is a "whole-souled Republican." He closes with the request, "Give me your ideas upon your circumstancer of this asking."

THE REQUEST OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT

To have the navy officer, equip and provision his yacht Dauntless, for an Arctic expedition cannot be granted unless by sanction of Congress. In the case of the Jeannette, his other Artic yacht, Congress authorized the Secretary to detail naval officers for duty aboard of her.

GERMANY'S TERROR.

The Oppression and Discontent of the People.

The Rule of Blood and Iron and Its Hidden Danger.

[Berlin Correspondence (July 3) N. Y. Herald.]

The spirit which pointed a gun at the Emperor was not inspired by any hatred of him. For he is a kind, good old man, and has only a short time to live. But there is a spirit of unrest abroad, and Europe labors under an internal convulsion which no congress of Beaconsfields and Schouvaloffs can assauge. Look around you! France is under arms! Russia has spent her last rouble and millions besides, and craves more soldiers. The Czar, they say, sits among his comrades, leaning over the back of a chair, drinking champagne out of a tumbler, nervous, and wanting to abdicate, and wondering what it all means. For Nihilism and Communism and petroleumism are in the air and under his palace walls. Turkey is under arms and wants more soldiers, and that poor trembling coward of a Sultan shivers in his palace on the Bosphorus, shivers at every sound, fearing the pistol or the knife, and changing his Ministers as often as he changes his hose. Austria calls for more men, and the Emperor is so bothered with Bohemian, Magyar and German quarrels that he has become gray and talks of abdication. Germany, like an overburdened beast of toil, staggers and trembles under the load of her army, and men ask, "Must we always pay this price for united Germany? Must we ever be under a system which makes every man a soldier—drains the country of her sons in the precious seedtime years of their life, which oppresses the treasury, which makes mothers tremble when they look into the eyes of their first-born sons and think of these wars, wars, ever recurring wars?" It was blood and iron with Schleswig-Holstein, blood and iron with Austria, blood and iron with France—now it is blood and iron with Germany. This fair Germania, beautiful among the nations, which was to be the harbinger of peace and industry and brotherhood, whom all men were to love and hail her coming—this comely Germania of which poets dreamed. She has come. The hope of Barbarossa is realized. But she comes in blood and iron after all. Suspicion reigns. Detectives float around you. Soldiers stand guard at every corner. You hear the beating of the drums. You are told of "stronger" and "stronger measures." You are compelled to move if they are bidden to move on. Strangers are watched as under the French Empire, and you see about you, you feel it in the air, even as you feel that intense calm and difficulty of breathing that precedes a thunder storm, that there is a spirit rife which no one seems to understand, no one has controlled and that Europe, and especially Germany, is in a sad way. One wishes it was otherwise, for who can help loving this fine German nation, endowed with the noblest qualities of a race? But a people crave something better than blood and iron, and one cannot help feeling that these strange and uneasy symptoms, this Emperor shooting, and flamings of Vesuvius show how seriously this military spirit is pressing upon Europe. Why can it be ended? That is the question. Thus far the Kings have not succeeded. I wonder if the people can do any better? If, for instance, two peoples, as fine in all that constitutes a nation as those of France and Germany, cannot see some way to live side by side, neighbors and friends, without keeping a million of men under arms, always making ready to cut each other's throats. This, perhaps, belongs to the sentimentalism of politics. But it is the feeling that comes to you in Germany. There are troubles here which no Congress can cure, which must be cured by one wise, magnanimous statesman or they will cure themselves in a terrible way. France is not the only nation that under pressure would perish in a Reign of Terror. Let us hope that civilization has carried us beyond that fear, but I confess that were I a King, I would dread the spirit which pointed the pistols of Hoedel and Nobiling as much as that which oiled the hinges of Robespierre's guillotine. I can see no difference, and perhaps I cannot better close this letter than by quoting an observation that fell from General Grant when discussing this subject. "I see," he says, "they talk of an empire in France. There is nothing in France, nothing in Europe, to my mind, to justify such a hope. From all I see there is nothing clearer than that Europe will see a good many republics before she has another empire."

LYNCH LAW IN ARKANSAS.

Mose Kirkendall Taken From the Jail and Hung.

HARRISON, ARK., July 22.—On Saturday night, a band of about thirty disguised men made an attack upon the county jail for the purpose of lynching a colored man named Mose Kirkendall, confined therein upon the charge of attempted rape upon the person of a Miss Walters, who resides at Bellefont, a little village four miles distant from this place. After two hours' incessant labor with an ax and a square bar of iron two inches thick and eight feet long (the latter used as a battering ram in the hands of ten men), they succeeded in demolishing the lock, tied a rope around the helpless man's neck, mounted their horses, and left town at full speed, yelling and forcing the prisoner to run on foot to keep up, which he did for a distance of about half a mile, when they put the rope over a limb, drew him up and tied it, leaving him hanging over the road.

The facts connected with this horrible affair, as gathered from reports, are these: Mr. Walters had hired the negro to work on his farm, and had kept him about a year. Last Tuesday night Miss Walters awoke, and, seeing the negro standing in her room, screamed so as to arouse the family. The negro was arrested by the City Marshal, and taken back to Bellefont for trial. The negro was a young man twenty-two years of age, and was the first victim of lynch law in this county. His body is still swinging. The Deputy Sheriff came in about nine o'clock and sent for the Coroner, and placed a guard around the body to prevent mutilation.

OVER THE OCEAN.

A Royal Wedding to take Place in the Near Future.

Views of Gambetta on the Treaty of Berlin.

FRANCE.

VIEWS OF GAMBETTA ON THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

PARIS, July 24.—Gambetta, in an interview concerning the treaty of Berlin, said: "In my opinion, it may be affirmed that the Congress at Berlin has modified in a very essential way the basis of the understanding of 1873, and I think France has every reason to approve a change which modifies the combination formed apart from her, if not against her. The change brought about in England's policy is another consequence of not less importance resulting from the Congress, on which France cannot but congratulate herself. In establishing herself at Cyprus as an advanced guard, and in constituting herself protectress of Asiatic interests of Turkey, England has abandoned that policy which I shall call insular, to resume her policy of watchfulness on the continent. France cannot but hail this change with gladness. Things have returned to their logical and natural course. The interests of France and England are so closely connected that the return of England to a less narrow policy rescues the two States at the same time from isolation, into which they chanced to fall. In consequence of the change brought about by the Congress, the interests of England and Austria are identical in the East. The interests of England and France, already somewhat identical, has become more so, and I congratulate myself in the name of my country, on a change which I deem very fortunate and very assuring for every one. I will not enter further into the detailed examination of the treaty, which I should not be able perhaps to approve in all its parts, but what I have mentioned will prove to you that I cannot be classed among those who are adversaries of the work of the Berlin Congress.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO BE MARRIED TO PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn with Princess Marie Louise of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles. The Chancellor said he would move on Thursday the provisions of a grant for the Duke. Sir Charles Dilke gave notice that he would submit an amendment reciting that there is no constitutional precedent for such application.

The Duke of Connaught is the third son of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buckingham Palace on the 1st of May, 1850. He was baptized on the 22d of June, 1850, his full name being Arthur William Patrick Albert. His titles are Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C., M. G. In February, 1866, he entered the Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet, and became a Lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1868. He left that corps in 1869 and became a lieutenant of Royal Artillery, and in the same year he was appointed a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and was promoted to be a captain in excess of the establishment in 1871. In 1874 he was transferred to the Seventh Hussars as a captain, and became a major a year later. Upon attaining his majority, in 1871, he was granted £15,000 a year by act of Parliament.

The Duke's betrothed, Maria Elizabeth Louise Frederique, is the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas, the only son of Prince Charles, elder brother of the Emperor William of Prussia, and was born on the 14th of September, 1855. Her father is one of the most distinguished soldiers in Europe, and was the commander of the second army in the Franco-German war, and as such compelled Marshal Bazaine to surrender Metz.

ITALY.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

ROME, July 24.—The Ministerial journal the *Diritto*, denies the sensational statement which has been transmitted to London that Senor Cairoli, President of the Ministry, on behalf all his colleagues, expressed deep regret at recent demonstrations in favor of the annexation of Southern Tyrol and had instructed the Italian ambassador at Vienna to make similar representations. He says the government has properly informed the Italian ambassador at Vienna of the facts concerning these demonstrations for his guidance in communicating with the Austrian Cabinet.

LONDON, July 24.—A correspondent at Rome says it is stated an understanding exists between Austria and Italy concerning possible attempts on the frontiers.

A Vienna dispatch states that the Austrian government is fully determined to let agitation in Italy run its course as long as it can safely do so, and not permit it to disturb friendly relations with Italy. It has been long well known in Rome that Austria will emphatically oppose these aspirations the moment they assume political shape.

AUSTRIA.

THE PROPOSED BOSNIAN OCCUPATION.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries on Tuesday telegraphed for final proposals to be made to Austria and are hourly expecting a reply. Notwithstanding her concliatory spirit, Austria is resolved not to permit further trifling. It is said she has definitely notified the Plenipotentiaries that she will occupy the provinces on the 28th or 30th.

FIRE AT SHARON.

15 Buildings Destroyed and Others Damaged.

The Loss Estimated at $75,000, Insurance $35,000.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

SHARON, PA., July 25, 2 A. M.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, in Bowden's carriage factory, the flames spreading thence to several dwelling houses near by, and afterward to the large frame business blocks on State street. The fire department fought the fire for one hour before obtaining the mastery of the fire. The entire block from State to Pitts streets is in ashes. The Youngstown fire department was telegraphed for, but did not arrive in time to be of any assistance. The fire at this writing is under control, and the number of buildings burned is about fifteen. The loss will aggregate $75,000, on which there is perhaps $35,000 insurance. State street is blocked with goods taken from the stores. The stocks of several establishments are greatly damaged by water.

SHARON, PA, July 25.—Later—Following is a detailed list of losses: Bowden's carriage factory, loss, $12,000 to $20,000; Mackin's grocery house, $2,000; Hanlon's Grocery house, $4,000; Heether's shoe store, $6,000; McCormick's tobacco store, $2,000; Hoelzle's meat and packing house, $8,000; Evans' two dwellings, $3,000; tenements, barns, and other buildings, $10,000.

SHARON HERALD.

BODY-SNATCHERS NABBED.

Arrest of the Ghoulish Medical Students at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22.—At an early hour yesterday morning Policeman McGrath heard a noise in the rear of the Columbus Medical College building. Jumping over the fence, he discovered two men endeavoring to secure an entrance through the basement door. He nabbed the men and blew his whistle for assistance, which promptly arrived. On examination it was found that another man was inside the door, ready to receive the booty, a corpse, which was found in a sack just in front of the door, with the hook already in the sack ready to hoist the body to the dissecting room, in the upper story of the building. The kegs, hooks and other implements used in hoisting the stiff to the rooms above, together with the body, were turned over to the Coroner, while the three medical students were released on bail, some of the city physicians coming to their relief. So far the body has not been identified, and no clue exists from what cemetery it was taken.

DEATH OF DR. A. H. GROSS.

Brief Sketch of His Professional and Political Life.

Dr. A. H. Gross, well known as one of our most prominent and successful physicians and as a local Republican politician of influence, passed to his long home at half-past nine o'clock Monday morning. In 1876, while in New York with several friends, he was prostrated in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel. It was discovered that he was suffering from congestion of the brain, and as soon as possible he was removed to Philadelphia and placed under the care of his brother Dr. Ferd. Gross. He was subsequently brought to his home on Winebiddle avenue, East End, but it was very soon evident his mind was impaired, and he was taken to Kirkbride asylum, Philadelphia, where he remained nearly a year. He was then brought back and has since been at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas MacConnell, in the East End. He began to sink last week and on Friday his friends gave up all hope of his recovery. On Saturday he placed his hand on the head of his adopted daughter, Mrs. MacConnell, and pointed upwards, from which incident it was supposed he was conscious, though no other evidence of the fact was given. He continued to sink from that time until death finally relieved him yesterday at the hour stated.

Dr. Gross was a native of Germany having been born near Hesse Cassel. He came to this country nearly forty years ago with his father who was a practicing physician. His father resided on Penn street for several years and subsequently removed to Berlin, Somerset county where he died. Augustus H. the son studied medicine with him, and first began the practice of medicine in Indiana county, but shortly afterwards removed to the East End. Here he secured a large and lucrative practice. He was associated for a number of years with Dr. Lewis and the firm was dissolved several years ago by the death of the latter. Dr. Gross was a physcian of great ability and attained high rank in the medical profession in Western Pennsylvania.

The deceased had a strong predilection for politics and some years ago represented Allegheny county in the Legislature for two terms. While a member of the House he had an act passed for the protection of people owning suburban residences by authorizing the impounding of cattle and horses found running at large. On the consolidation of the East End with the city he was elected to Select Councils from the Twentieth ward, and served several terms in that capacity. Upon the illness of President McAuley in 1870 he was chosen to occupy the chair in his absence and in the following year when Mr. McAuley resigned he was made President, in which capacity he served until sometime in 1876. He was a candidate before the Republican Convention for Mayor when B. W. Morgan received the nomination and again entered the contest in 1873, when Mr. McCarthy defeated him for the nomination, and was afterwards elected. Dr. Gross was a prominent mover in the consolidation project and one of the originators of the Penn avenue act.

About twenty-five years ago Dr. Gross married Miss Ingles, a stepdaughter of Conrad Winebiddle, and was made a joint heir with his wife to the large and valuable estates of the latter. His only child was Mrs. MacConnell, a daughter of his brother, whom he adopted some years ago. On the death of his mother Dr. Gross inherited some valuable real estate and these inheritances largely increased in value, together with his own accumulations made a large fortune.

He was a captain in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Gallagher in the late civil war. He was also afterwards surgeon of the Duquesne Greys organization. He was Past Grand Master of Hailman Lodge No. 321 of the Masons. For several years he was closely associated with the interests of the Agricultural Society of Allegheny county in fruit growing, grape culture, etc. Dr. Gross was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, Rev. John Gillespie, pastor. He was a genial companion, and a generous, public spirited gentleman. He died in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Diamonds and Pearls.

E

THE PORTER COURT.

The Examination of One of General Pope's Staff Officers,

Who Had Been Lager in the Porter Persecution.

[New York World.]

The attendance in the court-room at West Point on Friday was rather larger than usual in expectation of Lieutenant Colonel Smith's examination, and the event proved that the audience were correct in their anticipation of the most interesting day of the investigation. When the Judge Advocate called T. C. H. Smith there was a bustle of excitement throughout the audience as that individual stepped forward to the witness chair. He is a man of about sixty years of age, and has the appearance rather of a "retired clergyman whose sands of life are about running out" than of "an eminent military expert," as Mr. Choate styled him in the course of the examination. He sat about three feet distant from General Porter on the other side of a small table, and the glittering black eyes of the latter were turned on him with the strictest attention and almost without interruption during the long examination. General Porter has the look ordinarily of an amiable man, and his eyes, which are large and bright, have a kindly expression, but as he regarded this man, who had been instrumental in swearing away his good name and fame, his expression was very severe. The witness bore the ordeal of his position quite cooly throughout, only betraying his nervousness by slightly tapping his foot on the floor.

* * * * * * * * *

As to his conversation with Porter on the 28th, when he saw "treason lurking in his eye," there was a good deal of objecting by the Judge Advocate, interruptions by the witness, and exhibitions of strong feeling. The witness had to be checked by the President of the board and warned to confine himself to answering questions, instead, as the counsel characterized it, of "appearing in the character of an advocate." Mr. Choate was bland, smiling and doubtless irritating, the witness excited and determined to talk, the Court dignified and impartial and the Judge Advocate conciliatory and anxious that they should all be on amicable terms. The upshot of it all was that the witness admitted that when he called Porter a "traitor" he did not mean it, but was excited because, as he said, Pope had "snubbed" him. It was a strange scene and gave an insight into the relations of Pope and his staff, as well as showing how loosely this kind of talk was used as evidence in the court martial and to influence public opinion at the time. As to the events of the 29th of August, he contradicted Longstreet's testimony, and said that as late as one o'clock in the afternoon he saw the ground not occupied which Longstreet swore he was on. The most important point, however, in his testimony was with regard to the 4 P. M. order. He admitted he now saw that in his testimony at the original trial he was mistaken in the position he said Porter was in, and that the order could not have reached him in less than two hours.

As General Ruggles (Pope's chief of staff) said that the order could not have started till near five o'clock, and this witness says that it could not have been delivered in less than two hours, General Porter's claim that it was near dark when it reached him is established by the members of Pope's staff. Captain Pope at the trial swore he delivered it at five o'clock, and Porter was convicted on that evidence, though his staff officers swore to the contrary.

After much verbal skirmishing Mr. Choate examined the witness on some documents to show his bias. A pamphlet was published and circulated extensively, entitled "Proceedings of the Court-Martial in the case of General F. J. Porter," when in fact it contained nothing but the evidence of the prosecution. The witness admitted that he was instrumental in the publication of this pamphlet, but said he protested against the title page, and did not know who paid for the printing and circulating of it. He was then asked as to another pamphlet entitled "A Brief Review of the Case of General F J. Porter," which contains what purports to be an extract from Stonewall Jackson's report of his operations on the 20th., which was published in Pope's interest, to show that he was justified in his statements as to the position of the enemy that day, and that Porter was wrong. Witness replied that he protested to General Pope himself against this publication, and pointed out to him that the extract from Jackson's report referred to the 30th, and not the 29th of August, and said the extract had been furnished by General Schriver, of McDowell's staff. This pamphlet, by the way, has been circulated with this misquotation known to the author or to General Pope, as lately as the spring of this year. The Judge Advocate said that there were only a few more witnesses (who are comparatively unimportant) whom he wished to call, and after a conference it was agreed to adjourn the hearing till Tuesday, September 10th. To all intents and purposes the testimony is now in. Smith, who was expected to make at least a strong show against Porter's side, has really been of more use to Porter than his own witnesses. He made the impression of not being a bad sort of a man, though fanatical and prejudiced to an extraordinary extent. He is evidently a man of no ordinary ability, and of obstinacy and force.

THE WAR ON RANDALL.

How it Looks to the People Outside of Pennsylvania.

Striking a Man Down Because he is not a Robber.

[New York Sun of Monday.]

But there is a contest now going on in Philadelphia in which the country at large will take some interest. Mr. Randall Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one of the conspicuous men of the Democratic party, is, as a matter of course, a candidate for re-election to Congress from the district which he has represented for about fourteen years. Under ordinary circumstances his return would be practically unresisted, his party being largely in the majority. But the circumstances are not ordinary. The opposition to him is avowedly an opposition to his virtues, and not to his vices, as a public man. It is true he took the pay, but no other breath of scandal has rested on his name. His management of the contest against the Force bill at the close of the Forty-third Congress marked him as possessing skill, pluck, and endurance such as few men, either English or American, have ever shown in similar situations. As Chairman of the Committee on appropriations during the late session of the Forty-fourth Congress, and Speaker during the second session, he exhibited still higher and better qualties. His record as Speaker of the present Congress is too fresh to require comment. That he has been generally clear in his great office is very manifest, since his bitterest enemy has accused him of nothing worse than a refusal to pervert the power of the place to the special service of the Philadelphia Republican Rings and the subsidy jobbers of various degrees.

We repeat that under ordinary circumstances the natural pride of locality would secure the return of such a representative without question. But Pennsylvania and Philadelphia are exceptions to all rules. They have one man of real distinction in Congress—a distinction earned by independence of Rings and ringmasters—and the breasts of a host of small fry politicians who live by the favor of Scott and Cameron are bursting with envy. They have the office of Speaker, and the agents of the Rings and corporations which have governed the State for twenty years go about with one accord to cut him down. They are seemingly intensively anxious that the second State in the Union shall never be heard of except through the Winnebago war-whoop, or in its numerous appeals for "protection" and "subsidies."

It was announced in a special despatch to the Philadelphia *Times* shortly before the adjournment of Congress that Senator Wallace had made up his mind to organize a raid on the Third District, and "teach Mr. Randall a lesson"—a lesson of obedience, we suppose, to the men who have appointed Mr. Wallace their lieutenant for the management of the Democratic party This was subsequently denied on the authority of the Senator himself, and it seemed for a while that the enterprise was regarded as too impudent and too hazardous to be undertaken. But the signs that it has been resumed are many and sure. The newspapers of Philadelphia have been instructed to open in full cry, and the Scott organs are particularly fierce. And, strange to relate, the burden of their charge is only that the Speaker has been offensively honest; that he declined to pledge the House conferees in favor of extravagant appropriations for Philadelphia; that he stood in the way of Tom Scott's foray upon the Treasury; that he refused to make a false ruling whereby John Roach might have pocketed several millions of public money; and that, in brief, so long as he remains in the chair, or even on the floor, the opportunities of plunder will be inconveniently limited. It is to be hoped that the people of Mr. Randall's district will have manhood enough to resist this effort of Rings and corporations to crush their representative, for such a defeat of him would be a public calamity. Unless the attempt is again abandoned as impracticable, large sums of money will doubtless be spent to corrupt the electors and manipulate the Convention. It is said that a previous attempt was foiled only by the refusal of a single man to accept the big bribe that was offered him, namely, one-fourth of $20,000. This time amounts will probably be increased according to the importance of the occasion.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

PUEBLO, July 18.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated W. A. H. Lovel for Governor and renominated Thos. M. Patterson for Congress, both by acclamation.

A platform endorsing the Potter investigation, demanding the repeal of the resumption law, and in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver was adopted.

BRADFORD OIL FIELDS.

Production of the New Territory—Its History—Future Prospects.

BRADFORD, PA., July 17.—Much has been printed in Pittsburgh papers concerning the Bradford oil regions, but we doubt if your readers have anything like a definite idea of the extent of oil produced here. One-third of the oil produced in America is drawn from under the soil of McKean county. The lowest estimate of the daily production in this county is 13,000 barrels, and 15,000 is nearer the figure generally agreed upon. Some place it 16,000 and 18,000. Owing to the extent of the territory and number of outlets by pipe line and rail it seems impossible to get the exact figures. One year ago it was about 4,000 barrels, showing an increase almost unprecedented. And a little over three years ago the daily production was none at all. The number of producing wells in the county is 1,500. There are about 100 dry wells or "dusters" as they are called.

As early as 1861 landholders comforted themselves with the suspicion that oil bubbled under the soil, and in the early part of that year a well was drilled on the Kingsbury farm by a number of landholders. The well was sunk to a depth of two hundred feet and, no oil being found, was abandoned. Each subscriber paid his share of expense and oil ceased to be a topic of conversation except as a joke. Four years after the fever had gentle development again; a few tests were made, all of which resulted in failure. It transpires that they did not go deep enough. The drill did not reach even a smell of oil. Then there was a rest of six years, when, in 1871, a well was drilled on the farm of C. H. Foster and enough oil found to pay the expense of drilling. Still it was not a large thing, and not being followed by other successful developments there was little excitement and no rush to the regions.

The first great strike was made in the summer of 1875, and by September of that year several wells were down, and a total production of two hunded barrels daily obtained. That was the start, and to this day the discovery of productive territory has been steadily extending eastward and northward. Land in some of the townships that could have been had even a year ago at $10 an acre now sells for $200. Also land that a year ago brought the latter figure as oil territory has fallen back to the old price of $10, on account of being found "out the belt" by actual test. Six years ago there was not a railroad in this county except the Philadelphia and Erie, which cuts into the southwest corner. Now there are six, three having been built within a year. The latter are narrow gauge. In 1870 the population of the county was a little over eight thousand. It is now estimated at thirty thousand.

What the end is to be no man can tell. The calculations of the most sanguine have been upset. At no time have the prospects been better or the production greater than to-day. The only drawback is the low price of oil. A few days ago it was down to 85 cents per barrel. This is a discouraging circumstance for any territory, as about $4,000 is required to put down a well and get all things ready. With this outlay, and with oil at 85, a well must produce at least fifteen barrels daily to rise to the dignity of a good thing. But the price has now an upward tendency, having advanced about fifteen per cent. within a week. Oil men begin to smile again. Two dollar oil is predicted, because the whole civilized world is taking the fluid, and nowhere but in Pennsylvania is there production of consequence. Still the production here is too large, really more than the world wants, and hence the low price which prevails

R.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work, after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column. SMTW

Many Endure Toothache for Weeks

In dread of extraction. And when we remember the frequent accidents which occur in its performance, through the awkwardness and ignorance of the unskillful, it is not surprising that it is approached with apprehension. But when performed by a skilful surgeon Dentist like Dr. Quincy A. Scott, who administers his own absolutely safe anæsthetic, the operation is always safe, successful and painless. His offices are at 278 Penn avenue.

If Only Satisfied That the Old Teeth

could be extracted without pain or danger, the getting of a new set is only a matter of a few dollars. We can assure you positively that Dr. Quincy A. Scott will extract them for you without a particle of pain, and that his anæsthetic is as harmless as water. Visit his large establishment, 278 Penn avenue, and try it, and you will leave rejoicing, as eighty thousand others have done after enjoying a pleasant dream. The Doctor's artificial teeth fit the best.

STATE NEWS.

"MECO" won the Consolation purse, "Primrose" the Oil cup and "Mystery" the half mile dash at the Edenburg races on Thursday.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending for the purchase by Cleveland parties of large oil producing interests near Derrick City, in the Bradford regions.

JOSEPH PEELOR, a well-known citizen of Armstrong township, Indiana county, had a stroke of paralysis on Saturday afternoon last. He is dangerously ill.

"BESSIE LEE" won the mile and a quarter dash, "Primrose" the sweepstakes for four-year-olds, and "Speculation" took the handicap race at Edenburg on Wednesday.

AT half past twelve o'clock yesterday noon the mercury stood at 102 degrees in the shade at New Brighton, Beaver county. At Fallston on Wednesday the thermometer registered 125 degrees in the sun.

THE prisoners in Butler jail made a daring but ineffectual attempt to escape on Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, by emptying ticks of straw upon the jail floor and setting fire to them. They nearly suffocated themselves.

THE total stock of petroleum in the United States on July 31, 1877, including the oil in the tanks and in transit, was about 4,004,728 barrels; on July 9 of the current year it was 6,543,139, showing an increase of 2,536,411 barrels in a year.

ON Tuesday evening last the Democrats of St. Petersburg organized a campaign club with the following permanent officers: President, H. McSweeney; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Barclay; Recording Secretary, C. A. Brainard; Treasurer, J. J. Ashbaugh.

THE Edenburg Producers' Association, Limited, met in one of the society halls, on Wednesday evening, to take action in regard to the producers' plan. A good attendance is reported, and nearly all present signed the contract to sell their oil through the Association.

J. M. GIFFORD, proprietor of the Edenburg, Clarion county, *Herald*, was arrested Wednesday for libel by J. H. Hughes, of Turkey City, whom the *Herald* charged with attempting to perform the duties of a midwife some time ago. Mr. Hess went bail for Mr. Gifford in the sum of $1,000.

WHILE the attendants at the funeral of Hiram Smith at Jefferson, Greene county, were about to lower the coffin into the grave last Sunday a garter snake glided unobserved through the crowd into the grave. All further funeral ceremonies had to be suspended till some one descended and dispatched his snakeship.

JENNIE, a five-year-old daughter of Mr L. K. Oles, formerly of Riceville, Pa., who lives at Edenburg, Clarion county, on Wednesday fell into a barrel at an oil well, in which were eight inches of boiling water, and into which the steam and exhausted water from the engine are forced. From her shoulders to the bottoms of her feet scarcely a vestige of skin was left on the child; she had been literally parboiled. She died in a few hours.

THE financial affairs of the Washington and Jefferson College make a most gratifying exhibit. At the time of the union of the two colleges the aggregate endowment amounted to $100,673 86. Since that time it has increased to $164,000 55 The buildings erected, at a cost of a little less than $80,000 ($79,000) are entirely paid for. Of the local fund subscribed to secure the location of the college at Washington $43,522 48 have been paid into the treasury The college owes no man a dollar, and the income is now sufficient to meet its present annual expenses, so that no debt need be incurred.

THE Edenburg Clarion county Democrats are early in the field in organizing a campaign club. W. W. Mason, brother of W. B., Greenback candidate for Governor, is President; P. F. Kirbs, Vice President; Charles Wilton and J. A. Palm, Recording Secretaries; James F. Campbell, Corresponding Secretary, and J. W. Greenland, Treasurer. An Executive Committee consisting of Messrs. H. R. Burgess, Frank Keatly, M. S. Booth, Thomas Burchinell and P. Moran was elected.

ON Thursday night while Hugh Johnson was away from his home at Titusville, and his wife was sitting down stairs working at her sewing machine, suddenly a pistol was fired through the window and she heard the ball whiz within a few inches of her head. She screamed and ran up stairs, when another shot was fired through the upper window. Mrs. Johnson gave the alarm and some of the neighbors came to her assistance, when the would-be-assassin disappeared.

The Hundreds Who Visit 278 Penn

Avenue to take Dr. Quincy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic testify to his great skill as a surgeon dentist, and the certain, painless and pleasant manner in which all operations are performed. The Doctor fills teeth and also extracts positively without pain.

A Recruit for the Anti-Randall Syndicate.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, as usual following the lead of the Philadelphia *Times*, joins with it and other representatives of the subsidized and Republican press of the State in the opposition to Mr. Randall's return to Congress. The two journals we have named are conspicuous for their Chinese mode of warfare, and will exercise about the same quality and amount of influence in the matter to which they have set themselves. So long as the *Times* led the attack nothing was more certain than Mr. Randall's unanimous renomination. Now that its yoke-fellow, the *Patriot*, is baying on the same trail, Mr. Randall may rest entirely easy in the assurance of his re-election by a larger majority than ever.

It Can Be Safely Taken By

everybody, old and young, for it is as harmless as water, and makes you have a pleasant dream while your teeth are being extracted. Dr. Quincy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic is only administered at 278 Penn avenue. The Dr. fills teeth without pain.

John Sherman's Ill-gotten Wealth.

[From the St. Paul Globe.]

Perhaps Sherman used his official position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance for his own personal profit, and perhaps this accounts for the fact that, although he entered Congress a few years ago poor, he is now worth several millions of dollars. It is no secret that a man occupying his position can exercise a powerful influence on the money market, especially during times such as then existed, and an unscrupulous man can use that influence in such a manner as to increase his bank account by hundreds of thousands of dollars in the course of a year. Perhaps John Sherman would disdain to use his influence for such a purpose, but the probabilities are, in view of his past sinuous conduct, and his past poverty and present wealth, that he did.

Because It Never Fails to Give

Pleasant dreams and entire unconsciousness, thousands visit 278 Penn avenue and inhale Dr. Quicy A. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic, and have their teeth extracted. The Doctor makes the best artificial teeth.

NOTICE—The steamers "Victoria" and "California," of the Anchor European Steamship Line, have been transferred from Glasgow to London Line. MAX SCHAMBERG (General European Steamship Agent, 131 Smithfield street.

N. B.—I will here publish steamship news every week. Drafts and tickets for sale.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flue and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. apd:tf&W R. MUNROE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diplomas in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DISEASE OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on other parts of THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician making thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, nervousness, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, for which nothing equals the virtue for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address in 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 83 SIXTH avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. my14-dawly

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 500 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

feb:eod&W1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. dell:d&W1y

Extraordinary Reductions!! IN ALL STYLES OF SUMMER Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Slippers — AT — C. D. SIMEN'S, 78 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY, Pa.

Infants' Turkey Morocco, Ankle Ties, 2 to 5, at 45c; Kid Button Slippers, 2 to 5 at 60c.

Children's Bright Grain Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Fine Kid Button Shoes, 7 to 10 at $1 15; Bright Grain Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 00; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace, 7 to 10, at $1 15.

Misses' Lasting Lace Gaiters, 11 to 2, at 85c worth $1 25; Bright Grain Button Shoe, 11 to 2, at $1 25; Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace 11 to 2, at $1 50.

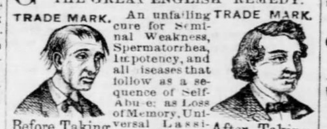
Ladies' Lasting Slippers, 3 to 8, at 50c; Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c; Kid Newport Ties, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 00; Kid Buckle and Button Slipper, 2 to 7, at $1 25, worth $1 50; Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, 3 to 7, at 85c; Lasting Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 00; Lasting Side Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 25; Lasting Hut Top Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Lasting Kid Foxed Button, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Kid Side Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75. Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75; Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50; Grain High Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Boys' A Calf Congress Gaiters, 11 to 5, at $1 25.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00; Hob Nail and Sparble Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; Iron Side Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 45; B Calf Low Walking Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; B Calf Low Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 40; Seamless Lace Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25; Best Fine Calf Low Shoes, 6 to 11, at $2 50; B Calf Box-Toe Congress, 6 to 10, at $1 50; B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 9 at $2 00; B Calf Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25; A Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, at $1 50; Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00; Fine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50.

And all the Latest Styles at Very Low Prices. (ja22:TTS&W

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of self-Abuse: as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Before Taking. After Taking.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., Sold in Pittsburgh by all responsible druggists; Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices. jul4:d&W1y

LUNDY'S HOTEL, NOS. 399 AND 401 LIBERTY ST., Opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. jy3:eod Wly6:6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF THE FIERY FURNACE

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c. NEW IMPROVED BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders. Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent. Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent. Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St. PITTSBURGH. eod

DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO., Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL, MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW GLASS AND DEALERS IN FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. wsx W

TRUTHS.

"It is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy, which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health."

"Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the whole system."

"Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in cleansing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient surely to perfect health."

"We have looked upon, as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous are now its most ardent friends and supporters, and are prescribing it in their practice."

"Instead of being a puffed-up medicine, it has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit, in curing all diseases of the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys, of whatever nature."

"Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians to be the best purifier of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health by its use."

Comments of leading newspapers on Hop Bitters.

Test Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

jy23-TTh&S W1m

GOOD - BYE! BUT BEFORE YOU GO, GET

Traveling Bag	$2 50
Shawl Strap	25
3 pairs English Half Hose for	50
Pair Lisle Gloves	25
2 White Shirts for	1 00
2 Linen Collars	25
6 White Lawn Ties for	25
Good Umbrellas	1 00
Hair Brush	25
Tooth Brush	15
Clothes Brush	39
Box of Paper and Envelopes	25
1 piece (8 yard-) Mosquito Netting	50
1 dozen Colgate's Windsor Soap	60
Best-fitting Corsets	75
Ladies' Chemise, Embroidered	63
Ladies' White Skirt	50
Sliding Fan	39
Pocket Fan	3 to 25
Rubber, Redding or Tuck Comb	19
Traveling Hat	2 00
Leather Belt	25
4 Linen Handkerchiefs for	25
Hair Ribbon	10c per yard

Houton Braids, Edge and Inserting to make your own Collars and Cuffs, Hamburg Embroidery, Fringes, Ribbons and Notions.

JAS. P. CARLISLE, 37 FIFTH AVENUE.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Of all Summer Goods, Regardless of Cost, to make room for Fall Goods.

Infants' Genuine Mor. Shoes, 2 to 5, at 40c.

Children's Genuine Mor. Button Shoes, 4 to 7, at 75c.

Children Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00.

Misses' Bright Gr. Butt. Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1 20.

Misses' Bright Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 3, at 90c.

Ladies' Lasting, 3 to 7, at 80c.

Ladies' Lasting Side Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 20.

Ladies' Lasting Fox Button, 3 to 7, at $1 40.

Ladies' Lasting Fox But on, 3 to 7, at $1 65.

Ladies' Lasting Fox Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Ladies' Bright Gr. Lace, 3 to 7, at $1 00.

Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00.

Men's Prime F. S. Kip Plows, 6 to 11, at $1 25.

Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, $1 25.

Men's "A" Calf Buckle Alexis, 6 to 11, $1 50.

Men's Hob nail Brogans, 5 to 11, $1 40.

Men's Iron Plate Side Shoes, $1 40.

Men's Genuine Calf Boots reduced from $3 00 to $2 50, and many other special bargains.

Call early while the stock is complete and reap the bargains at

JOHN KALBFELL'S CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, 138 SMITHFIELD STREET. my2:wsx W1f

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver.* Read: "Sellers Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers Liver Pills. They have saved *hundreds of dollars* in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa. m:f:22 W

OWNERS OF HORSES!

Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c; Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stable. JOHN BOYD, A. J. MONTGOMERY, ap18:&W20:3m

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED partnership of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY.

Certificate of renewal and continuance of limited partnership.

WHEREAS, on the 17th day of MARCH, 1872, a limited partnership under the firm name of SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 214) was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER, and GOTTLIEB A. STEINER as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the 1ST day of APRIL, 1873, and to end on the 30TH day of JUNE, 1878.

And whereas, by an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22D day of MARCH, 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transfered his interest in said limited partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and thereafter the said limited partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date MARCH 22D, 1877, and recorded in said county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 379.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said limited partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June, 1878, and we do further certify—

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & COMPANY."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of pig metal in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured article.

3. That the names of the general partners of said firm are JOHN Z. SPEER and GOTTLEIB A. STEINER, whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; THOMAS S. BLAIR and CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and PETER SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; and that the names of the special partners of the said firm are GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named Special Partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm was as follows, viz: The said GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER contributed Thirty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($31 250) in cash; and the said JOHN H. SHOENBERGER so contributed Thirty-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars ($31 250) in cash.

5. That said Partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1883.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 27TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D., 1878.

JOHN Z. SPEER, GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER, General Partners. G. K. SHOENBERGER, J. H. SHOENBERGER, Special Partners. jy13-6tW

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

Certificate of Renewal and Continuance of Limited Partnership.

Whereas, On the 17th day of March, 1873, a Limited Partnership, under the firm name of SHOENBERGER & COMPANY (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, JOHN Z. SPEER, THOMAS S. BLAIR, CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, PETER SHOENBERGER and GOTTLEB A. STEINER, as general partners, and GEORGE K. SHOENBERGER and JOHN H. SHOENBERGER as special partners, the same to commence on the first day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30 day of June, 1878.

And whereas, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March 1877, the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transfered his interest in said Limited Partnership to the above named PETER SHOENBERGER, and hereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 374.

Now, we, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the said Limited Partnership has been renewed and is to be continued for the further period of five years from the 30th day of June,

BEACONSFIELD'S DAY.

He Delivers His Great Speech in the House of Lords.

Work of the Congress Reviewed at Length.

BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.

HE REVIEWS, IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Beaconsfield, on entering Old Palace Yard on his way to the House of Lords, about five o'clock this afternoon, was heartily cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police.

Public interest in the promised statement by Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the House of Lords, including the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family. When Lord Beaconsfield entered, there was considerable cheering. He looked well and betrayed no especial feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later, Lord Salisbury entered and then Lord Beaconsfield rose, amid loud cheering.

He said that, in laying upon the table the protocols of the treaty of Berlin, he should be only doing his duty to the House, to Parliament and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by British representatives in the Congress. He could show that in the changes which were made in the treaty of San Stefano by the treaty of Berlin that a menace to the independence of Europe had been removed, and threatened injury to the British Empire terminated. The Congress had restored to the Sultan two-thirds of his possessions, the population being among the most wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said that when the Congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontiers of what may be called new Turkey they were establishing an indefensible frontier, but it was on courage and intrepidity that impregnability depended, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Plevna that frontier could not be indefensible.

It was said the position of Sofia was yielded to the imperious demands of one of the Powers. He could assure their lordships there was not a shadow of truth in the statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong strategic position. It had also been said that the Congress made a great mistake in not securing Varno for Turkey, but those who blame the Congress for committing an error in this respect quite forget that they have allotted Turkey the harbor of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black Sea.

With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the two States, so possibly creating fresh complications.

Lord Beaconsfield further stated the opinion above mentioned that Sofia was not a strong strategic point was that of Mehemet Ali, who, however, considered the pass of Ichtiman which the Congress secured to the Sultan as vitally important.

THE SPEAKER'S SYMPATHIES WITH TURKEY.

Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed throughout a strong bias in favor of the Turks. Thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's authority in Eastern Roumelia, saying, "As a general rule, it was thought unwise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge; yet, in consideration of the many awful events of which Eastern Roumelia had been the scene, it had been thought advisable to prevent their recurrence to establish a government different from that of the Turkish provinces where the Sultan's authority might be called unlimited. No limit, however, had been placed on the force the Sultan might introduce for the defence of Eastern Roumelia. One of the greatest obstacles to an object in which the Congress was unanimous, namely, the re-establishment of the Sultan as a real independent authority was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and neighboring countries.

THE OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA.

His Lordship continuing said: "The most competent authorities had convinced him that it would have taken 50,000 of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then, the attempt would perhaps have been unsuccessful and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute Austrian occupation to necessity. Submitting to the wishes of the majority of the Congress, Austria undertook occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself, (Lord Beaconsfield.) The object in recommending occupation was to protect Turkey.

THE PARTITION OF TURKEY.

"The Government had consistently resisted the principle of the partition of Turkey because, exclusive of the consideration of morality it believed that an attempt at partition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The advocates of partition had spoken out. The Government had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth, and told all these shall be yours if you will only worship partition." This remark of the Premier seems to be an allusion to the proposal which Prince Bismarck is generally understood to have made, that England should occupy Egypt.

Continuing, he said that it was remarkable that after a great war and prolonged negotiations, all the Powers, Russia as strictly and completely as the others, came to a unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquility of the world was to retain the Sultan as a part of the European system. He pointed out that every great war was followed by the redistribution of territory, but that was not partition. Austria had perhaps lost more provinces than even Turkey. France lost procinces but was still a great Power with a commanding future. England lost some of her most precious possessions through bad government. The loss which every Englishman must deplore at this moment, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the Colonies had been observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to Austrian occupation, as that would have held out hope to agitators.

He pointed out that England had, according to promise, obtained a hearing for Greece and had made, prior to the Congress, overtures to the Porte which were received in a more than encouraging spirit for such rectification of the frontier as will give Greece considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent brigandage and continued dissensions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier. But the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the Congress. They were coveting Constantinople and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an instalment of their full claims.

Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up the results of the treaty as regards European Turkey, pointed out, that exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria, it still contained 60,000 square miles and a population of 6,000,000. When the line of the Balkans was fixed, Prince Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He (Lord Beaconsfield) did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea.

RUSSIA'S FRUITS OF THE WAR.

Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe naturally looked for a reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Batoum, Kars, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them the war would have been long and expensive, and probably, like most wars, would have ended in a compromise. Kars had been already three times taken by Russia. Would Parliament have sanctioned war in order to restore it to Turkey that Russia might take it again when a misunderstanding arose? or to prevent the cession of Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holding six ships? The Government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restoration of Bayazid and the District. But it seemed at the same time necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey and prevent perpetually recurring wars always terminating in shaking the authority of the Porte and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously governing the country. He pointed out that other European Powers were naturally not so interested as England in affairs connected with our Oriential empire. Therefore, everything to effectually guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves, though the object of the Anglo-Turkish Convention was certainly to place England in a position in which she might be connected with a force necessary when any great transactions were contemplated, even though she may not feel it necessary to have recourse to force. But the object of the Convention was not merely or chiefly military, but to produce peace and tranquility, so as to open up to the wealth and enterprise of Europe, what is really another continent. He was surprised to hear it reported, though he had not heard it from any authority, that the Government's course caused any suspicion or enmity. He had particularly considered the susceptibilities of France, to whom England is bound by daily increasing friendship, and had avoided Syria and Egypt, because of the sentimental traditionary interests of France. But we must remember that England had enormous and substantial interests in the East, and that if she did not interfere in vindication of these interests, Asia Minor must become a victim to anarchy and ultimately pass to Russia, who would not be blameable in profiting by such a state of affairs. The Government did not want to enter into any unnecessary responsibility, and shrunk, above all, from the responsibility of handing over to its successors a diminished Empire. Let Russia keep what she has obtained. England now said thus far and no further. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them.

Lord Beaconsfield said he could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, as he was acting with Turkey, which is an independent power and whose consent was required to all the measures. The Government's operations were in the interest of peace and civilization. It did not mainly rely on fleets and armies, however great, but on the consciousness of Eastern nations that our Empire is one of liberty and justice.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

GLADSTONE OPPOSED TO THE TREATY AND THE ACQUISITION OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, July 20.—At the anniversary of the establishment of the Liberal Association of Bermondseye street, London, tonight, Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he begged to decline resuming the leadership of the Liberal party. He powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic government in Europe would have dared to do what this cabinet had done in accepting such responsibilities unknown to the people. He criticised the treaty of Berlin whereby England consented to replace, under the despotic rule of Russia, Bessarabia which belonged to free Roumania. Russia retains her claim to heavy indemnity which she can always make a pretext for war. At the same time, the treaty destroys the integrity and independence of Turkey.

With regard to the convention with Turkey only one epithet is possible, namely, an insane covenant. None of the great English statesmen of the last forty years would have signed it. It is to our shame a convention of absurdity and duplicity. It is odious to every valuable feeling of the country and has alienated the friendship of all foreign powers. England has sold Bessarabia to Russia, the brave Montenegrins' conquests to Austria's jealousy and selfishness, the Greeks to Turkey, and lastly Turkey to England.

Gladstone concluded by hoping the ministry would shortly be judged by an appeal to the country.

THE LIBERALS OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

LONDON, July 21.—HON. W. E. Forster, presiding at the Cobden Club dinner last night, made a speech on the Eastern question, taking the same general grounds against the Government's policy as Mr Gladstone. He said that he and other Liberals had hesitated to challenge the Government while negotiations were pending, lest a strong opposition might encourage Russia in her warlike attitude, or a weak one encourage our own rulers. But he declared the Liberal leaders are now agreed they will make their protest and take a division, regardless of their weakness or strength. They will give the country an opportunity by long debate and a thorough ventilation of the subject, to maturely consider whether or not it approves of the Government's action.

GENERAL GRANT'S CIGAR.

How it Brought About an Increase of the Export Trade.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

An anecdote in connection with the recent rapid growth of our exporting trade is told at the Internal Revenue Bureau here. It seems that soon after General Grant had reached Great Britain, in the course of his present foreign tour, he met and fell into conversation with an American merchant—a New Yorker—who was on a visit to Glasgow. The latter being an extensive dealer in tobacco, the subject of "the weed" naturally came uppermost in their conversation and General Grant twirling in his fingers with some apparent disdain a chunky and awkwardly shaped foreign cigar, expressed his surprise that people should smoke such "devilish bad cigars" in England. He said he hadn't been able to find a really good one in Great Britain and denounced rather emphatically the vile things sold under the name of cigars in that country. The merchant, sympathizing with his trouble, drew out from his breast pocket several American made cigars and tendered them to the General, with the assurance that he would find them good. The ex-President soon had one lighted and was enjoying its flavor, when he remarked that the merchant ought to export cigars to England and try to introduce them in trade there. The hint thus conveyed was acted upon by the tobacconist, who is one of the largest of your New York cigar manufacturers. Upon his return shortly afterward to America he sent several heavy invoices of his choicest brands to England, and by distributing them at the clubs and reading rooms and bringing their high merits before the more tasteful class of smokers, and with the help of an active canvasser and advertising agent, he succeeded in cultivating an extensive consumption of his cigars. So successfully, indeed, was the experiment that he paid a visit the other day to the Treasury Department here in connection with the tax on 90 000 cigars which he had recently shipped to England.

OHIO POLITICS.

The Campaign to be Opened at Hamilton, August 10.

Conference Meeting of Prominent Democrats and the State Executive Committee.

Speeches by Hon. George H. Pendleton, Hon. Milton Sayler, General Warner, and Others.

The Democracy Harmonious and Determined to Win.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

A conference meeting of prominent Democrats of Ohio with the members of the Democratic State Executive Committee took place in Cincinnati on Thursday.

Mr. John G. Thompson announced the object of the meeting to be to decide the time and place of opening the campaign, and he said that the invited guests were expected to make suggestions for the Committee to consider afterward in executive session.

Mr. Hargitt moved to open the campaign in Hamilton, Butler county, August 10th.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by fixing the date August 24th.

Mr. Milo Dodds moved as a substitute that the campaign be opened at Columbus August 22.

HON. MILTON SAYLER

Then arose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—As to the details of the campaign, I profess no special wisdom. I think that the active campaign should not begin before the 1st of September, but think some speeches should be made in advance of that at one or more places in the State. As to the character of the campaign, in my judgment it should be offensive and vigorous. The Democratic party in this contest has nothing to defend, and nothing for which to apologize. Its orators, and their name is legion in this State, should affirm more emphatically than ever the ancient doctrines of the party under which the country grew and prospered and the people were contented and happy, and should denounce more bitterly than ever the Republican misrule under which the country has become bankrupt and the people discontented, impoverished and even mutinous. Let us assert in this campaign in unmistakable terms the rights of the people and their relations to the State and Federal Governments. Let us affirm the rights of the individual man, the reserved rights of the people and the States, and the limitations upon the delegated powers of the Federal Government, in direct and bold opposition to the Republican idea of a strong central and paternal Government, upheld by bayonets, fostering the interest of the few at the expense of the many, and creating millionaires upon the one hand and paupers upon the other. To this estate are we reduced at last by carrying out the Republican theory; and to-day the fierce, wild cry comes up from millions of men, strong, hardy and willing to work, that they are not permitted by the sweat of their brow to earn bread for themselves, their wives and their children.

The infamous financial legislation of the Republican party has conduced to this end more than anything else, and the question of the currency and of finance must take a leading position in our discussions. The present Congress, with a Democratic majority in the House, has accomplished something. It has remonetized silver and restored to the circulation of the country what my friend General Ward originally designated as the "Dollar of the Fathers." This, I undertake to say, is the first act of justice as between the bondholders and the people that has been passed by Congress since the issue of the bonds, and the first assertion of the rights of the people under the original contract. Congress has also made the greenback a fixed element of our currency, and has provided against its destruction. But much yet remains to done. It remains first of all to repeal absolutely the Resumption act, which was done by the present House but defeated by the Senate, and it will devolve upon us especially to expose the miserable pretense of resumption now suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It remains to make the greenback or Treasury note receivable for all dues, both public and private, and to substitute it gradually for the National Bank notes, as well as to determine its quantity. In other words, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it remains to carry into full effect the Ohio idea and the doctrines set forth in the admirable platform adopted by the last State Convention. I don't know who drew that platform, but, in my judgment, it is the best platform in word and thought that we have adopted for many a year. Its ideas are the ideas of the people, and not alone of Ohio and the West. They are spreading throughout the East and the South, and rapidly becoming the ideas of the entire people.

With such a platform, with the ancient doctrines of the party, with the grand memories that gather about it, we can not but succeed. Let each man do his whole duty, let all of us put our shoulders to the wheel, let us submit to the despotic rule of our worthy Chairman and the Executive Committee, let us make the campaign earnest, energetic and offensive, and when October comes an assured victory will be the reward of our efforts.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Senator Pendleton just about this time entered the hall and took a seat, but, being noticed, was loudly called on for a speech. He tried to excuse himself on the ground that he had just come in, and had not heard the question under debate. The Chairman explained, when Mr. Pendleton said he had no very fixed opinions as to the proper time or place of opening the campaign; he would be satisfied with whatever the Committee decided. The Chairman then told him that the question also was as to whether we were to have a quiet or lively campaign. On this point the Senator did hold fixed opinions, and expressed himself emphatically concerning it. He said: "I don't believe, Mr. Chairman, we will be allowed to have a quiet campaign. This campaign will be a lively one, as the Republicans will put forth their best efforts, and will compel the Democratic party to do the same, if they wish to successfully cope with them. They will carry on a sharp and aggressive campaign, and we must meet them on their own ground and give them battle. We can do this under favorable auspices. We have a good platform; we have an unexceptionable ticket, and we have a good cause. The Democratic party feels that every thing depends on its success this fall, not alone the interests of the party in this State, but throughout the land. They know that if they all do their duty—speakers, editors (for in the hands of Democratic editors rests a great power), and the Committee—the second Tuesday in October will close on a grand Democratic victory. Let us all work hard for it, and it is assured. For my part, I promise to do my best."

GENERAL WARNER

then spoke as follows:

The distinctive doctrine known as the "Ohio idea" is fully set out in the platform, and, in my judgment, the battle should be fought strictly on that line. The principles there enunciated I believe to be sound. They are in accord with monetary principles that have had the sanction of economic writers from John Locke to John Stuart Mill, and can be maintained before the world. But our enemy is alert and artful. It has been apparent for months that the Secretary of the Treasury would initiate resumption about the time the Ohio campaign began, and then the claim would be set up that resumption had been accomplished, and the State and the country appealed to sustain the government in its accomplished work. But that will prove a delusion. Paper may be equalized with coin by simply limiting its volume to an amount not greater than would be our distributing share of the money of the world; or, in other words, to a volume not greater than we would have of coin if there were no paper. But that is not resumption; it is not even the beginning of resumption. When that point has been reached resumption only begins, and then its accomplishment consists in substituting coin for paper to the extent people, in all their transactions, may prefer coin to paper, and that will not be less than 50 or 60 per cent. of the entire volume.

The idea that you can fill the channels of circulation with paper—can have a full volume of paper kept in circulation as legal-tender money—and then pay out coin on top of such a volume and have it stay in the country is the worst of delusions. It is opposed not only to the whole teachings of monetary science, but opposed to the experience of every country in the world. The only way you can keep coin in the country is to allow it to displace part of the paper, and the only possible way resumption can be maintained is to substitute coin for paper, to the extent, at least, of one-half of the whole volume of currency, and retire the paper displaced. What it would yet cost the country to do that can be best imagined by supposing that England should propose to destroy three or four hundred million of the currency she now has and buy other coin from neighboring countries to take its place. Everybody would say it would bankrupt her, strong as she is. It would be no easier for us now to destroy three or hundred millions of our currency and buy coin from other countries to take its place. But nothing else will be the full accomplishment of resumption. To be forewarned of the purpose of our enemy should be to be forearmed, and it will be the duty of our party leaders to advise and forewarn the people on this all important point in the issue. But even if otherwise resumption could be accomplished the maintenance of resumption is made impossible by the act of the last Congress—all praise to the Democratic party—prohibiting any further contraction of the paper money. That act makes resumption, in fact, impossible. That act, in my opinion, is one of the most important measures that ever passed Congress, and one of the most important acts of monetary legislation ever passed in any country. That act monetized greenbacks. It fixed them permanently in the currency of the country. They are no longer mere promises to pay; they are money, and this generation will not see their character changed, nor see their quantity less. On this line of operations the Democrats will win—win for Ohio and for the Nation.

THE CAMPAIGN TO OPEN AUGUST 10.

At this point the Committee went into executive session, and agreed to the following plan of operations. The campaign is to open at

HAMILTON, August 10th — Speakers: Hons A. G. Thurman and Milton Sayler.

MANSFIELD, Saturday, August 17th—Speakers: General Durbin Ward and Hon. M. I. Southard.

LOGAN, Hocking county, August 24th—Speakers: General Thomas Ewing and Hon. Wm. E Finck.

IRONTON, Lawrence county, August 31st—Speakers: General A. J. Warner and Hon. John F. Follett.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, September 3d—Speakers: Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and General A. V. Rice.

Other meetings will be arranged for the campaign, commencing the first week in September, and continuing until the election. General Morgan, Hon. R. P. Ranney, Hon. H. B. Payne, Frank C. Le Blond, J. F. McKinney, Geo. L. Converse, Frank H Hurd, John A. McMahon, General H. B. Banning, W. T. Forrest, Len Goss, John A. Shank, George W. Houk, General Burns, W. D. Hill, General Lefevre, H. C. Whitman, I. C. Collins, T. E. Cunningham, E. B. Eshelman, John Heidley, W. A. Lynch, John McSweeney, Colonel Seth Wildey, and many others will take part in the campaign at an early day.

On motion, the thanks of the Committee were voted to the proprietor of the Highland House for courtesies extended; also, to Mr. Kerper, of the Inclined Plane.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to met at the call of the Chairman.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

No Candidate for Governor Yet Selected.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—A Galveston *News* special from Austin, Texas, says that the Democratic State Convention proceeded to ballot for Governor. The sixth ballot resulted as follows: Hubbard, 774; Throckmorton, 704; scattering, 10. Necessary to a choice, 998.

Eighth ballot—Hubbard, 772; Throckmorton, 704; other scattering. The names of Judge Devine of San Antonio, and representatives Mills and Reagan are suggested to break the deadlock, but nothing has been done that looks like a union of two-thirds of the Convention on any one man. The Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-night.

The Committee on Resolutions will report to-morrow morning a platform that recommends adherence to the two-thirds rule in making nominations; declare that State troops shall be kept in the field for the protection of the frontier; makes the basis of representation in future conventions one delegate for every three hundred votes cast; recommends an amendment to the State constitution; demands taxation of United States bonds; pledges devotion of Texas Democrats to the Union of States; declares that faithful adherence to the following principles is necessary as an essential to the preservation of the government, viz.: Home rule, supremacy of civil over military power; separation of church and State; equality of all citizens before the laws; absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority, and the maintenance and perfection of a common school system.

The platform will also declare that the investigation of frauds in Florida and Louisiana ought to have been made by the Electoral Commission. Its refusal to do so was a violation of the spirit of the law under which it was organized and a gross outrage on the people of the United States, and whilst the decision, as made by the Forty-fourth Congress of the question as to who should be declared President of the United States for the present presidential term should not, in our judgment, be disturbed; that decision ought not to preclude an investigation and exposure by the proper authority of all frauds connected with that election, and the due accountability of all who were guilty connected with them.

Sixth—That commercial and industrial stagnation which has so long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent widespread want and suffering, are due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, which we hereby arraign; the contraction of the currency and the demonetization of silver are denounced. The action of Congress in restoring the debt-paying power of the silver dollar is approved.

Seventh—We favor one currency for the Government and people, the laborer and office and bondholders.

Eighth—We declare that all bonds and obligations of the National Government ought to be paid in legal tender notes of the United States, except when it is otherwise provided by the original law under which they were issued, and all that can be called in and paid now should be paid at once, and the remainder as soon as it can be lawfully done.

Eleventh—We declare that it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to pass an act regulating the rates of freight and tariff on all railroads in the State, in obedience to the provisions of the State Constitution.

The other resolutions are of local interest only.

WASHINGTON.

Hayes Treats Butler as Badly as Conkling.

The Two to Have Sweet Revenge in Potter's Committee.

Important Developments Expected in the Custer Massacre.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1878.

SHERMAN'S LATEST SCHEME.

About a year ago Secretary Sherman endeavored to get into his macerating machine for cancellation and destruction of all the one and two dollar bills received at the Treasury. The scarcity being so severely felt, especially in the West—the clamor from that section becoming so loud that he was compelled to desist and again re-issue them—he has now in contemplation a new scheme to contract legal tenders by hoarding hereafter all the small notes that are received, and issuing in their place the new silver dollar. He has in course of preparation a circular, which will soon be issued, setting forth that, as small change is needed by farmers to move their crops, he contemplates substituting the ones and twos with silver as an accommodation to the horny-handed yeomanry. His object is not so much to cater to the solicitude of the farmer or his crops as it is to get the notes in his keeping, for he well knows that if he does not allow them to be reissued after they get into the Treasury hopper that the people will be forced to accept silver as one of the necessities of exchange, and in this way he retires all the small circulation. In other words, he uses his power under the Silver bill to retire the small circulating notes with the silver, and calls it resumption. He don't say this in these plain words, but the effect of his scheme amounts to it precisely. In a day or two the Secretary will again leave for New York to consult with wall street bankers. Evidently there is some plan brewing between Sherman and his Shylock allies which thus far has been kept sedulously from the public.

A BOOST FOR THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Owing to numerous applications for registered 4 per cent. bonds of small denominations, the Treasury has been unable, with all the clerical force which could be employed thereon, to fill orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers of bonds should understand, however, that interest will run from the date of payment for the bonds and not from the date of their issue, and that the little delay from time to time on account of the suddenly increased orders will result in no loss or injury. The department is using every possible exertion, however, to prevent all delays in the future and in a few days will probably be able to fill all orders from their receipt.

The Director of the Mint received a dispatch to-day from the Superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, stating that since the 1st inst 555,000 silver dollars had been exchanged at that mint at par for gold coins.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

OUR MEXICAN TROUBLES.

It can be stated positively to-night that a definite plan has been determined upon for the acquirement of the Northern States of Mexico by conquest, as has been already stated in these dispatches. The Administration refused to rescind its instructions to General Ord, in command of troops on the border, to pursue the marauders, if need be, across the border. Although it had been represented to the President and Cabinet that such action on Ord's part would almost certainly bring on a conflict with Mexican troops, it now transpires that there is a war party in the Cabinet which is planning to make the ostensible punishment of cattle thieves a mere pretext for plunging the country into a war of annexation. The President does not belong to the war party; at least he professes to desire peace, although he did not oppose the instructions which were given to General Ord. To-day the President had a long interview with a prominent Texan gentleman, who is here in the interest of the war party in Texas. He represents that Texas is solid for war, and asserts positively that a majority of the Administration is for war. He laid before the President to-day the views of the people of Texas upon the border trouble, and the necessity of aggressive measures. He reports that the President was noncommittal, but asserts positively that it makes no difference whether the President is for or against war, the plan of the war party is to have Ord seize a favorable opportunity to cross the border and make an attack on the Mexican troops, which, of course, will be resisted. A large body of Texan troops, which will be in readiness, are then to be thrown across. The whole territory known as Zona Libre, comprising the Northern States, is to be seized, and the revenues collected by force. It is, of course, expected that this course will precipitate a general Mexican war, and prominent movers in it now in this city admit that it will take 100,000 men and two years to bring the war to a close. The prime movers in this war movement appear to be certain railroad interests, which are anxious to run lines into Mexico, and quite willing to do a little military transportation business for the Government. Their agitation would not be serious if it was not known that the most influential members of the Cabinet sympathizer with them, and that Ord himself is warmly in favor of war. Maps showing the portions of Mexico which it is proposed to annex are being prepared, and will shortly be published in several leading papers which favor war and annexation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1878.

HAYES THROWS DOWN THE GAUNTLET TO BUTLER.

Before leaving for Ohio Mr. Hayes signed an order for the suspension of J. M. G. Parker, Postmaster at New Orleans, and the appointment of R. S. Badger in his place. Parker is the brother-in-law of General Ben. Butler, and Badger was the chief of the metropolitan police under the Kellogg regime, and was severely wounded in the September emeute of 1874. Parker has been here for several days at the house of General Butler in the effort to prevent his suspension, of which he had previous intimation.

His commission had only a short time to run, and the President's act in removing him now is understood as throwing down the gauntlet of defiance to Gen. Butler, who has taken great interest in his relative. It does not appear that any charges have been made against Parker, but it is alleged that he is personally acceptable to the people of New Orleans. Badger's friends say that he has the indorsement of Senator Kellogg.

The action of the President indicated very clearly that he has determined neither to ask nor give quarter to any of his personal enemies in his own party. He may think that the fortunes of his party will be advanced by the course which he has decided to pursue, but no one else does, and it is currently stated that the cabinet is far from being a unit in approval of this part of his policy. Gen. Butler will go from here to the Potter Committee on Tuesday next with his heart more full of bitterness than ever, and will certainly do his part toward making the proceedings lively.

CONKLING AS A WITNESS.

Representative Springer confirms the statement that the important witness for whom General Butler has been making preparations in the Potter investigation is Senator Conkling, whose store of information touching the Louisiana and Florida election affairs is very extensive, he having been the principal receptacle for the disclosures of the disappointed parties in the Presidential fraud.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATE.

As it is settled beyond any further doubt that, after the 4th of March next, the United States Senate will be under Democratic control, the noble army of office seekers has already begun its march on the entrenchments of that wing of the Capitol. The Democratic Senators have, however, determined that the change in the political complexion of the Senate shall not be made the occasion of a disgraceful scramble for a few paltry offices, such as was the case when the House of Representatives passed under Democratic control. The leading Democratic Senators point to the fact that from its earliest history it has never been the custom of the United States Senate to parcel out the few offices at its disposal as a reward for real or fancied political services.

It is a well known fact that the Republican majority in the Senate, even when party feeling was most bitter, made no movement to interfere with the tenure of some of its officers whose Democratic proclivities were notorious. The sentiment now is that it will be the proper thing to retain such of the subordinate officers of the Senate as are faithful and efficient. Of course the present Secretary and the present Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate will be superseded, but political considerations will not to any great extent enter into the appointment or removal of the employes of their respective offices. Indeed, it is believed to be the case that so far as the force of the Sergeant-at-Arms is concerned, the Democratic Senators have now as many, if not more, appointments than the Republican Senators.

In regard to the office of Secretary of the Senate it was stated yesterday by friends of Mr. Henry M. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that he is a candidate for the position, and has already received such assurances from the Democratic Senators as to leave no doubt of his election. It is generally understood that Mr. John G. Thompson, the present Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and a warm personal friend of Senator Thurman, will be the successor of Mr. French as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Under recent decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury there will necessarily soon be a large quantity of gold and silver moving about. For its transportation by express, the Government would have to disburse large sums of money. The question has been raised whether this coin cannot be sent in United States postal cars, as through the mails. Under such an arrangement the Government would have to pay only about one-seventeenth of what expressage would be. The question was discussed at the cabinet meeting on Friday but not definitely settled. Correspondence concerning it is going on between the Treasury and Postoffice Departments.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Ex-Sergeant Godman of the Seventh United States Cavalry, who was with Custer in his famous massacre, passed through this city yesterday for St. Paul, Minnesota, to give testimony before the Court-martial which is to try Major Reno of the Seventh Cavalry, for cowardice. Godman was Sergeant in the Seventh, and was badly wounded at the massacre and retired from service, and as soon as he got well enough he was given the superintendency of the Glendale Cemetery at Richmond, Virginia. It is quite likely, from what he says, that Sergeant Godman will be able to give important testimony. He was the bearer of orders from Custer to Reno about the time of the massacre, and the result of his observations was that Reno was mightily afraid that Custer would get him into a fight, and that was exactly what Reno didn't want.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

A day double force of clerks has been placed in the Register's office to meet the heavy demand made upon the Department by the large orders for four per cent. bonds. It is officially announced that in the future no delays will occur in the registering of the popular loan. During the last two days the orders for registered four per cent. bonds alone received at the First National Bank of New York, amounted to more than $250,000, mainly in small amounts for permanent investment, the grades of bonds ordered ranging from $500 to $5,000. This bank will make another $1,000,000 subscription for the four per cent. bonds early next week.

EXPENSIVE POKER.

A Hollander Loses 31,000 Francs on a Troy Steamboat.

[Troy Times of July 16.]

This morning, soon after the City of Troy of the Citizens' Line reached the dock, officer O'Connor was accosted by a tall stranger, who inquired for the Superintendent of Police. It happened opportunely that the Superintendent was just returning from his morning bath and the stranger was introduced to him. The man gave his name as Edward Nye, and said he had been swindled out of 31,000 francs by two sharpers, on the up trip of the City of Troy last night. A description of the men was given, and two were arrested soon afterwards while at breakfast in the Troy House. The third was captured by the Superintendent at the Union Depot, and he was about to take the train for Saratoga.

Nye is a Hollander. He came from England to this country about the 1st of January last, and has been traveling ever since, intending to return home in a few months. He met one of the sharpers two weeks ago on one of the Sound steamers, and he thinks his money, which he always carried with him, was seen at that time; hence the belief that the fellows followed him on the boat last night for the purpose of getting possession of it. He sat on the deck smoking, when he was joined by the man who met him before, and a conversation ensued. About nine o'clock the sharper introduced his friends, and proposed that they all have a friendly game of cards. Nye consented, but said he could play nothing but euchre. "Euchre it is then," said his pretended friend, as he led the way to the state-room, and the four were soon engaged in the mysteries of the game. Then the poker subject was broached and several hands were dealt. Nye betting small stakes, and always losing.

At last Nye was dealt four kings, and was informed that it was one of the best hands in the pack. He had become initiated into the mysteries of the game somewhat by that time and staked quite a sum. All passed out but sharp No. 1, and he saw Nye's pile, throwing down a roll of what appeared to be $500 bills, saying he would raise it to $2,500. The Hollander's Dutch rose, and, being urged on by one of the fellows, he bet almost all the money he had, when to his surprise, his opponent laid down four aces and took the money.

Then Nye began to suspect that something was wrong, but continued playing until he detected the man who held the four aces in the act of manipulating the cards. After that he left the state-room without giving utterance to his suspicions, and saw nothing more of the sharpers until the boat reached the dock this morning, when he caused their arrest. It is supposed that one man got away with 6,000 francs, the amount missing, but Nye says he does not remember a fourth person and that only three were in the state-room besides himself.

The sharpers were arranged in the Police Court. The District Attorney was not ready for an examination, and the case was postponed until Thursday morning. In United States currency the amount taken from Nye, namely 31,000 francs, was $5 937.50, in addition to which he lost $180 in greenbacks, making a total of $6,127.50. All of this was recovered except 6,000 francs, $1,153.

SHERMAN'S REQUEST.

The Sub-Committee Will Subpœna All the Witnesses He Desires.

Witnesses Now Acknowledge Their Former Statements Were Made for Political Purposes.

SHERMAN REQUESTS THAT HIS WITNESSES BE EXAMINED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—The following correspondence has passed between the attorney of Hon. John Sherman and Hon. Wm. T. Stenger, Chairman of the Sub-committee to investigate election frauds in Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, June, 1878.—*To Hon. W. S. Stenger, J. C. S. Blackburn and S. B. Reed, Sub-committee of Investigation:* GENTS:—As attorney for the Hon. John Sherman, authorized to represent him before this Sub-committee, I respectfully herewith submit a written request of Mr. Sherman, together with full explanations of its objects and purposes. It is desirable, if this request should be granted, that Mr. Sherman's counsel should be notified of it as early a day as possible in order that, with the aid of subpœnas from your committee, the attendance of witnesses may be procured as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RAY, Attorney.

THE REQUEST GRANTED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1878.—SIR: In reply to your communication, without date, delivered some days ago, in which, as the attorney of Hon. John Sherman, you submit to the sub-committee of which I am Chairman a written request, first presented by him to Hon. C. N. Potter, Chairman of the whole Committee at Washington, that certain witnesses, whose names were thereto appended, be summoned to testify on the question of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, in the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to say that the same has been considered by the sub-committee, and I am directed to inform you that they are now ready to furnish subpœnas for any or all of the ninety-three witnesses whose names are appended to the written request of Mr. Sherman, or any other that he or you may desire to have called to testify with reference to the matter of intimidation in the parishes named. I am further directed to say that it is the purpose of this sub-committee to afford the fullest opportunity for the taking of any testimony upon this subject that may be had upon the one side or the other.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. STENGER.

To John Ray, Attorney for John Sherman.

The letter of Mr. Sherman mentioned in Ray's communication has already been printed. The action of the sub-committee is not antagonistic to that of the full committee, because the full committee has never passed on Sherman's request other than to defer it, and to refer it to the sub-committee here. The sub-committee acted for itself, it having been recognized by the attorney of Mr. Sherman, who, in the name of his client, demanded act on thereon.

WITNESSES RECANT THEIR TESTIMONY MADE BEFORE THE HOWE COMMITTEE.

T. W. Dalton, Annie Mitchell and Riley Norriss, formerly of West Feliciana parish, all of whom had made affidavits in the Custom House, and testified before the Howe Senate Committee, were on the witness stand to-day. Their testimony was the same in character. They each recanted their previous affidavits and testimony given before the Howe Senate Committee, saying the statements made were not true, and that they were made at the instance of others for political purposes. Testimony was introduced showing that the efforts made by the parish authorities to secure the return of Annie Mitchell to the parish after the murder of her husband was frustrated by the metropolitan police authorities. She was wanted there as a witness.

YOUNG SHERMAN'S CHOICE.

He Becomes a Priest to His Father's Grief and Disappointment.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following letter, which was written to a gentleman of that city by Gen. Sherman's son:

NO. 912 GARRISON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1, 1878.—HON. SAMUEL REBER: *My Dear Sir:*—I sail on Wednesday, the 5th inst., from New York for Liverpool, by the steamer Scythia of the Cunard line, and as the purpose of my voyage has relation to the whole future course of my life, I desire that you, as a friend and kinsman of the family should know definitely and explicitly what that purpose is. You are aware, my dear sir, that I graduated a few weeks ago at the law school of the Washington university in this city. You know, too, that my father has given me a complete education for the bar, having sent me to Georgetown college to make my classics and mathematics, then to the scientific school at Yale for a foundation in natural sciences and modern languages, and finally to our St. Louis law school, where I have attended the full course of lectures during the past two years under the kind instruction of yourself and our other learned

PITTSBURGH TO BEAVER

Numerous Objects of Interest Along the Route.

The New Bridge at Phillipsburg a Great Work.

Reminiscences of Events in the Early History of Pittsburgh.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

AN OLD SAYING AGAIN VERIFIED.

BEAVER, PA., July 22, 1878.—Go away from home to find the news is an old saying which you can find illustrated any place within the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. One can learn more about the early history of Pittsburgh from people a little distance from the town than you can from a large majority of the busy people in it. I suppose it is a little on the principle which Lewis C. Cassiday once said the country lawyers always came to the Supreme Court and beat the Philadelphia lawyers; that they have less things to distract them. "Why," said Cassiday to one of his students, "I have seen country lawyers, who only own four books, viz: Blackstone and the Bible, Shakspeare and Purdon's Digest, come down here and lick the best of us." They give closer attention to what they read than a man in a big city and as a rule are better informed on general subjects.

They can tell you more about the early history of Pittsburgh in Beaver than you could hear in Allegheny, and take a pride in being on the spot where much of the early history was made.

AN IMPORTANT TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

It was at Logstown a short distance above here that the Indians, then banded together as the Six Nations, had a regular council fire, and to Logstown came Conrad Wiser in 1748 to talk up the treaty which four years afterwards was completed in one grand council, gathering together as they did, in 1752, the Miagoes, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanees and Miamis. Immediately after Conrad Wiser's visit, the Ohio Company was formed, in which Washington's brother Lawrence was largely interested, and when George went surveying for them he laid off several nice lots for himself, so the traditions run.

This treaty with the Indians was one of the corner stones upon which the British Government relied in all subsequent steps to get control of the continent.

WHERE THE EUROPEAN SEVEN YEARS' WAR HAD ITS ORIGIN.

It is singular to think that at Pittsburgh the great European seven years' war commenced, a war in which France was allied with Russia, Austria and Sweden, against England and Prussia under Frederick the Great. In that war it was said nearly the whole world was fighting at one time. All Europe, North America and East and West Indies partook and suffered. At the treaty of peace which followed in Paris, in 1763, there was confirmed to Great Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West, Florida and part of Louisiana in North America as well as the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago in the West Indies. That treaty made England an imperial power, and drove France from America and Asia and dissipated their scheme of Empire which had been so brilliant and extended. The demand of the French captain on the English Ensign, Ward, for the surrender of the fort at the forks of the Ohio, now Pittsburgh, was the first official act in the seven years war which was waged in all quarters of the world.

Like many more disputes it was kept alive by the women longer than it would have lived had the ambition of man alone been in question. Many men longed for peace but there were three women in those days who held the destinies of Europe in their hands; Maria Theresa of Austria, Catharine the Second of Russia and the guilty Duchess of Pompadour who had entire control over Louis the Fifteenth and was virtually Empress of France.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO PITTSBURGH.

When Washington was sent by Governor Dinwiddie (1753) to Logstown, he stopped at a point two miles down the river from Pittsburgh on the south-east side where Shingiss, King of the Delaware Indians lived. The Ohio company had intended to build a fort there, but with Washington's advice abandoned it. Shingiss went with him to Logstown. Half King was out at his hunting cabin on the Little Beaver. After a stay of four days the Indians designated four of their number to accompany Washington up the river, viz., Half King, Jeskakake, White Thunder and Young Hunter. The Indian names those days were not much different from the names they have now. One of the leading chiefs in the Indian territory to-day is old Journey Cake. They call him for short, Johnny Cake, but when he puts on his plug hat, filled with corn dodgers for a journey, you can easily see how a provident Indian like that should be called Journey Cake.

There is an old stone house opposite Foxburg in the oil regions that is pointed out as one of the places in which Washington and his Indian guides stopped, but there is no mention of it in Washington's journal.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT PHILLIPSBURG.

On the way down here you get a sight at the new bridge across the Ohio at Phillipsburg from the cars at Rochester. A close examination of that structure will show it to be a great work. The piers for the channel span rise like towers from the bed of the river, whilst the two spans of superstructure—it being of chilled iron and a peculiar truss pattern—looks like a cobweb against the sky.

Up Beaver creek, for six miles, is one continuous town, although named off differently with little boroughs. If the ghost of old Half King could come back and see the handsome scalping knives that they are now making at the cutlery works, it would no doubt regret his early remove to the happy hunting ground.

From Pittsburgh proper to Beaver is almost one continuous settlement. You do not feel that you are out of the city, for on every side are the familiar faces which are seen on the streets, and in the business houses of the old city. I will get up to the Beaver Falls to-morrow, and try to see manufacturing curiosities there. J. C.

THE CUTLERY WORKS AT BEAVER FALLS.

BEAVER FALLS, July 23, 1878.—If you leave the busy scene around the building of the new railroad (Pittsburgh and Lake Erie) especially at the great bridge where all is activity, and go back into the little towns, a great contrast is noticeable. This place does not look to be so busy as one is led to believe from the accounts of visitors. The once great cutlery works seems quiet, not one-half of their establishment being in action. The buildings are very large, and from a casual glance, well suited to the purpose, having several natural gas wells conducted throughout the different parts of the buildings to the furnaces for tempering the cutlery, or the many purposes used in the process. Not one crank in every five is turning, and but here and there the emory wheels spin the sparks from the barnishing knives or forks. One hundred and fifty persons are employed, but when the Chinamen were here, three to four hundred of them, the buildings shook with the revolving machinery. But the Chinamen were all sent home, some time ago, and the scattered American workmen gathered up. A successful establishment, the size of this, must necessarily be a plant of slow growth. To economize time and get increased rapidity of production the piece work system has to be resorted to.

CAPACITY OF THE WORKS.

A common table knife goes through the hands of forty-eight workmen before it is ready to leave the works, and a pocket knife many more. The run of the establishment when in full blast was fourteen thousand table knives, and three hundred pocket knives complete, each day. At that rate of turning out knives and forks, one would think they had about as mysterious a place to go to as all the pins.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

If you go into the long room, where the buzz saws are squaring off the little ebony handles from blocks of black or red ebony, you will see on one side of the room a pile of sawdust black as coal slack, and in another the dust is red as fresh tanbark. The dust from the red ebony is said to be poisonous. Young Mr. Reeves, who kindly showed me through the place, says the men who buff or polish down the red handles get their heads swelled up in an awful condition if they are not very careful about inhaling the dust. I saw one young fellow bending over an emory wheel, which was revolving at a very fast rate, and in addition to the protection of a frame work supporting a pane of glass between the stone and his face he had a great sponge tied over his nose and mouth. Every touch of the iron fork in the wheel threw out a perfect fountain of fine sparks, and a few seconds were generally enough to heat the knife or fork so hot that it was difficult to hold it.

The ebony for the common wooden-handled knives is all imported from Ceylon and Madagascar. The black ebony is the heart of the tree, and comes in small sticks not much thicker than a man's arm, and about a yard long. A piece that size resembles in weight a pig of metal, and when piled up in the wood shed of the cutlery works looks like a lot of drift wood that might have been gathered on the Beaver in one of its floods. The red ebony is in larger logs, taking in the whole tree, and is not so heavy. The black ebony seems to have been chopped out and cut off with some kind of a blunt instrument, the natives who get it out evidently labor under great difficulties, and have not the benefit of Emerson's adjustable tooth saw or one of Lippencott's double bitted red jacket axes. It looks at the end of the stick like as if it had been knawed off by the beavers.

The works now are an association of six of the leading cutlery establishments in this country, and are making to fill some want, I suppose—a lower grade of work than heretofore, that is a cheaper kind of article. One immense order is from a Kentucky firm for a villainous looking knife, turned up in the back like the sword of a Turk, but it is only a tobacco knife. This order will all bear the stamp on the blade of the Louisville tobacco house, and no one would ever know, after it leaves Beaver Falls, that it was stamped and riveted, turned and ground here, near Pittsburgh.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

How much this whole district is Pittsburgh, we can realize by going up and down in an accommodation train. Take the distance from Sewickley up, for instance, which is twelve miles, and you find the stations less than a mile apart, handsome ones too. Sewickley, Osborn, Haysville, where the Shady Water cure house is, Agnew, Glenfield, Dixmont, Emsworth, Laurel, Birmingham, Bellevue, Neville, Jack's Run, Verner, Woods' Run, Superior, Outer Depot and Allegheny.

The Fort Wayne road has a greater number of comfortable looking places on the line that can be seen from the cars than any road leading out from Pittsburgh. If all the surrounding industries were in active operation, I can readily see how much the centre, the old city proper, would feel it. It seems to me Pittsburgh, as a municipality, has never lived enough for the future; has never reached out as other cities have done for trade, for commerce; and places with less natural advantages have outstripped her population, wealth and importance. The idea that trade *must* come to any particular point is a very much mistaken notion. Commerce traverses the earth, flies from the places where it is oppressed, and stays where it has liberty to breathe; it is sometimes destroyed by conquerors, sometimes cramped by bad laws; it reigns at present where nothing was formerly to be seen but wilderness, and where it once reigned now there are only deserts. The effect of commerce is riches, and the history of commerce is but the history of the communication of people with each other. J. C.

A PRUDENT INVESTMENT for any one troubled with a slight cold, hoarseness, or sore throat, is a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, as it may save you from much suffering and no little danger. It is an old established curative, whose remedial qualities have been tested by thousands.

Rev. John Jasper, the "sun do move" orator, was advertised to attend a colored camp meeting at Franklin last week, and now certain sinners say it was an advertising dodge which worked successfully, for Rev. John didn't put in an appearance.

A. B. Smith & Co.,

the well and favorably known dealers in agricultural implements, whose establishment for some time past has been located at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny, continues to keep on hand a fine stock. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at this house, examine the stock and learn the prices. No inferior implement is embraced in their list, but all their articles are first-class. Repairing is also done promptly, and as only the best of workmen are employed, it is done in good, workmanlike manner. A visit will repay any farmer for his loss of time.

THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

Obstinate Diseases Yield Readily to Treatment by Electricity.

An electropathic institute has been founded at No. 25 Centre avenue, at which many of the afflicted have already found permanent relief from chronic and obstinate diseases. It may truly be said that the founding of this place has been a great boon to those laboring under diseases pronounced incurable by our best physicians. Drs. L. C. Thomas and J. H. Thomas are in charge, and their system of cure is new, their manner of treatment being by an application of electricity. Testimonials have already been published in these columns from those who have been cured at this institute, thus proving conclusively that the system of treatment is beneficial. Lung diseases, female diseases, chronic diseases of every kind are cured here after only a few treatments, thus inducing the patients to exclaim that they regard their cure as a miracle, as they have tried the best physicians for years. The charges are moderate. One good feature of this institution is that the poor are treated free every Saturday from 1 to 5 P. M. Galvanic baths are given at $1 each, or six for $5. Consultation free.

MAN never is, but always to be blest. So thought a leading citizen of Evansville, Ind., and the reader may be equally fortunate by addressing M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans. Mar near his pathetic history.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of M. W. Runge, of Vierling & Runge, Wholesale Druggists, Evansville, Indiana, One-tenth Ticket No. 83,585, Class "E," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the Second Capital Prize of Fifty Thousand Dollars on Tuesday, June 11th, 1878, having cost the sum of One Dollar, and that the amount was promptly paid in a check on the Louisiana National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

M. BANISTER, Runner,
State National Bank, New Orleans.
June 19th, 1878. W&W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Gold opened at 100¼, and closed at 100⅜. Borrowing rates 1¼@2 per cent. Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds generally firm. State securities steady.

Stocks opened strong and higher, but a sudden break in Granger shares and New Jersey Central weakened the whole list. During the early part of the afternoon the market was strong again, especially for Lake Shore and Erie, which advanced to 65¾ and 17¾ respectively, on favorable advices from Saratoga. Towards the close a fresh break in St. Paul stocks unsettled the general list, and tone in late dealings was weak. The movement against Granger shares was based on rumors of damage to crops, which was not sustained by telegrams received from the west, nearly all of which were of a favorable character. Liabilities of Ketcham & Belknap about $50,000.

Transactions aggregated 156,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Erie, 34,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest common, 3,500 preferred, 36,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 preferred, 3,300 Lackawanna, 4,400 New Jersey Central, 3,600 Michigan Central, 2,000 Western Union, and 4,000 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money closes easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts, $275,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $9?,000. Clearings, $8,500,000. Sterling exchange on bankers bills weak; actual business 4 82½; sight exchange on New York 4 85½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¾	5-20s,'65.....	102½
5-20s,'67.....	105¾	2-20s,'68.....	108
New 5s.....	107¾	New 4½s....	104¾
New 4 per cts.	100¾	10-40s, coups..	109
10-40s.....	109	Currency 6s...	120¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	36	Tennessee new	34
Virginia new.	20	Virginia, old..	20
Missouri 6s...	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co....	93	C. C. C. & I..	26½
Quicksilver....	13	N. J. Central...	37½
Do preferred.	33¼	Rock Island.....	114½
Pacific Mail...	16	St. Paul.....	45½
Mariposa.....	¾	Do preferred.	79½
Do preferred.	¾	Wabash.....	13¾
Adams Ex.....105		Ft. Wayne....	94½
Fargo Ex.....	92	Terre Haute....	1
American Ex..	47¼	Do preferred.	1¼
U. S. Ex.....	47½	O. & M	7⅞
N. Y. Central...109¼		C. & A.....	84
Erie.....	17¾	Do preferred.	103½
Do preferred.	31¾	Del. & Lack...	60¾
Harlem.....139½		A. & P. T. Co..	27
Mich. Central..	67⅝	Mo. Pacific....	1¼
Panama.....	127	B. & Q.	121⅝
Union Pacific..	66¼	H. & St. Joe....	11¾
Lake Shore....	64¾	Central Pacific.	105¾
Illinois Central	85	Union.....	105¾
Pittsburgh	83	Land Grants....	8¼
N. W. C.....	47¾	Sinking Fund..	102¾
Do preferred.	77		

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—Consols 95 9-16; Illinois Central 88; Pennsylvania Central 34; Reading 20; 5-20s '67, 108½; 10-40s, 111½; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 106⅞; Erie, 17¾; preferred, 33.

PARIS MARKET.

PARIS, July 24.—Rentes 114f 22½c.

ANTWERP MARKET.

ANTWERP, July 24.—Refined petroleum 27.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton firm at 6¼@6⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; American 9,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. California white wheat average, 10s @10s 3d; red western spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d. Corn—new western mixed, 22s 6d@22s 9d. Canadian peas, 34s 6d. Linseed oil, 28s 9d@29s. Turpentine, 24s. Fine American cheese, 45s. Pork, 49s. American lard, 36s 3d.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 24, 1878.

The markets continue to move in the usual channel, with nothing new to note in the way of transactions or prices.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

There are no changes to note. Eggs are very weak, while choice butter is in good demand and the market is improving.

APPLES—Choice $1 25@1 75; common, 75c@$1 00.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 95@2 05; medium, $1 75@1 90.

BUTTER—Choice, 11@13c; choice solid, 8@9c; medium grades, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 10@11c; choice new, 6@8c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush box, $3 25@4 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 7@8c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25 lb cases of 12 glass cups, per lb 13@15c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, 75c.

POTATOES—From store, $1 25@1 50.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 30@50c per pair; ducks, 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 50@1 60; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Dullness still characterizes the grain trade, with no immediate prospects of an improvement. Flour moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Indiana red and amber, $1 07@1 10; choice amber and white $1 08@1 10; prime Pennsylvania and Ohio red, $1 05@1 08; medium do $1 00@1 05; new, white amber, 95c@$1 00.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 45@46c; high mixed, 42@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@48c; mixed, 45@47c.

Oats—Prime white 29@30c; mixed 27@28c.

Rye—No. 1, 58@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do, $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $7 00@10 00 per ton.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $18 00@19 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ℔ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery trade there is a fair activity. Sugars are very firm, and as the canning season, as it might be called, will soon commence, a rise is anticipated. Coffees are improvng.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	℔		℔
Fancy h'd...20	@	c	
Choice Rio...19	@	19½c	
Prime Rio.../	@	18½c	
Good Rio....	@	17½c	
Ordinary Rio16	@	17 c	
Java.....2[illegible]	@	27½c	
Roasted Coffees.			
Rio in papr's.18	@	20½c	
Rio in bulk..17	@	20 c	
Java in pap'g27	@	30 c	
Java in bulk.27	@	29 c	
Teas.			
Young Hyson.25c@$1		00	
Gunpowder....35c@		1 00	
Imperial.....30c@		80	
Japan.....25c@		75	
Oolong.....30c@		80	
Souchong.....25c@		75	
Rice.			
Choice Carolina	@	8 c	
Prime.....		7½c	
Starch.			
Gloss.....6¼@8 c			
Cornstarch.... 7¾@8¾c			
Spices (whole).			
Cloves.....45@		c	
Allspice.....18@20		c	
Cassia.....28@32		c	
Nutmegs.....1 00@1 05			
Pepper.....15@16		c	
Syrups.			
Choice maple fir'd..48c			
Prime " " ..47c			
Choice sugar syrup..48c			

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ℔ lb...10¾@11¾			
Shoulders, s. c.6¾@			
Breakf'st bon. 8¾@			
Dried beef, do 14 @16			
Beef tongues sugar cured ℔ doz.... 6		00	
Bacon shoulders, ℔ lb.....		6¼	
B. short r sides, do.		6¾	
B. clear sides, do..		7	
Mess pork.....10		75	

Lard, p. l. in t'ces ℔ lb..... 7¾
Do., ¼ bbls, ℔ lb.... 8
Do, ref'nd in t'ces.. 8
" " ½ bbls 8½
" " bk'ts.. 9
Do. in 2-lb tea pots. 10¼
" 5-lb coffee do. 10
" in 3-lb pails.. 10
" 5-lb " .. 9¾
" 4-lb " .. 9½

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ℔ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ dozen, $2 00, new; tomatoes do $1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $6 00; half do, $3 75@4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ℔ lb.6@8c; do quarters, 3@3½c;do,common do, 3c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 4@4½c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ℔ lb, 45@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ℔ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $26; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ℔ half barrel, $4 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3; lake herring $2 15; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish,$4; halibut (smoked), ℔ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ℔ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ℔ mat; Valenties, 8¾c ℔ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ℔ lb. Currants 5@6c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 26c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@17c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per box, $8 50. Lemons—Malaga, $8 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@64c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 54@55c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 54@56c for white winter; 52@54c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 56c for raw and 60c for boiled; carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@50c; dark, 30@40c; West Virginia oil, 25@30c; natural lubricating, 23@25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, July 24, 1878.

Crude remains steady at slightly advances prices over those of yesterday. Refined continues dull.

CRUDE.

United $1 05@1 05½; shipment $1 25@1 25½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10¾c; New York, 10¾@10¾c; Pittsburgh, 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 00; country, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

By Associated Press.

TITUSVILLE, July 24.—Market opened quiet and firm at $1 06¼ bid.

OIL CITY, July 24.—Market firm at $1 03 bid.

PARKERS, July 24.—Market weak; sales at $1 04¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JULY 24.—Cotton quiet at 11⅝@11¾c. Flour firm; receipts, 9,500 barrels; superfine western and State $3 50@4 00; common to good western and State $4 00@4 30; good to choice $4 35@5 75; common to choice white wheat western extra $5 80@6 50; extra Ohio $4 00@5 75; St. Louis $4 00@7 00; Minnesota patent process good to prime $6 00@8 25. Wheat nominally unchanged; receipts 70,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 02@1 06; No. 1 spring $1 10@1 12; ungraded red winter $1 07@1 09; No. 2 do $1 12; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 07; No. 1 do $1 13; white State $1 15; extra white $1 27; white State $1 25. Rye firmer; western 60@61c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; receipts, 22,000 bushels; ungraded 47@48c; steamer 47½@47¾c; No 2 48¼@48¾c; Kansas 48@48¼c; yellow 53c; steamer white 52c. Oats firmer; receipts, 91,000 bushels; No. 3 white 33½c; No. 2 white 33@33½c; No. 1 white 34@34½c; white western 30½@36½c; No. 1 western mixed state 31@34c. Hay quiet at 40@55c. Hops steady; eastern and western 7@10c. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar quiet and steady. Molasses dull; New Orleans 28@40c. Rice steady. Petroleum steady; United $1 03¼@1 05; crude 6½c; refined 10⅞c. Tallow steady at 6 15-16c. Rosin $1 40@1 47½. Turpentine firmer at 28½c. Eggs heavy; western 11@12c. Pork quiet and firm; mess 10¼@10½c. Beef quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam $7 27½ for new; $7 32½ for old. Cutmeats quiet; long clear middles 6¼@6¾c. Butter firm; western 6@22c. Cheese quiet. Whisky nominal at $1 06½. Wool firm; domestic fleece 28@42c; unwashed 10@30c; Texas 12@27c. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weight 20@21½c.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; Ingot Lake 16@16¼c. Iron—Scotch Pig $22@24; American $15@16; Russia sheeting 10 50@11 00. Nails—cut $2 35@2 40; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Cincinnati—JULY 24.—Cotton firm and unchanged at 11¼c. Flour firm; family $4 35@4 75. Wheat—Demand good and tending upward; white 96c; amber 94c; red western winter 94c; receipts, 46,400 bushels; shipments, 52,550 bushels. Corn strong; mixed at 43@43¼c; white 44c. Oats in fair demand and market firm; good to prime 29@30c. Rye quiet; old 54c; new 50c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall 50c. Whisky dull at $1 04. Provisions strong and higher. Pork held at $10 00; $9 90 bid. Lard active, firm and higher; current make $6 95 bid; held at $6 97½; prime steam out of market; kettle $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders at $5 12½; sales 200,000 short rib $5 85 cash; $6 00 August; short cut held at $6 12½ cash. Baconin good demand and firmer $5 62½, $5 75, $6 37½@6 75. Butter in improved demand; fancy creamery 21@22c; western reserve prime 14@15c; Central Ohio 10@11c. Eggs dull and unchanged at 5@6c. Linseed oil quiet and unchanged. Hogs in good demand and firm; common $3 50@4 00; fair to good $4 10@4 30; heavy packing $4 20@4 40; butchers' $4 40@4 50; receipts 1,300 head; shipments 290 head.

Chicago—JULY 24.—Flour steady and firm; spring extra $4 25@4 90; western extra $4 25@5 25; Minnesota extra $4 50@6 00; patent $5 00@8 50; winter extra $4 50@6 00; superfine $2 25@3 75. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 01; No. 2 $1 02 cash; $1 01¼@1 02 July; 89⅞@90c August; 86c September. Rye—demand fair and prices higher at 52¼@53c. Barley strong and higher at 70@75c cash; 85c September. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; $7 00 cash; $7 00@7 02½ August; $7 07½@7 10 September. Pork—demand fair and prices higher at $9 45 cash; $9 42½@9 45 August; $9 57½@9 60 September. Bulkmeats—demand active and prices advanced; shoulders $5 00; short rib $6 00; short cut $6 12½. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 86,000 bushels; corn, 273,000 bushels; oats, 56,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 75,000 bushels; corn, 391,000 bushels; oats, 67,000 bushels; rye, none; barley 460 bushels.

Toledo—JULY 24.—Wheat opened firm; closed easier; amber Michigan, spot, $1 00, do. new, 98½c; seller July 88½c seller August 96c; No. 2 red winter, spot old and new 98c; seller July, 98c; seller August 95¾c; No. 3 red 92½c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red new 97½c. Corn firm; high mixed 42c; No. 2 spot 42c asked, 41¾c bid; seller August 41c; rejected 40c; damaged 34c. Oats dull; No. 2 seller August 23½c; new white 25c; rejected 25c. Receipts—Wheat, 99,000 bushels; corn, 39,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 49,000 bushels: corn, 23,000 bushels: oats, none.

4 P. M.—Wheat firm; amber Michigan new, cash $1 00; seller July, 99¾c; seller August 97½c; No. 2 amber new 93½c; No. 2 red winter cash and seller July 99c; seller August 97c. Corn quiet; rejected 40c.

Milwaukee—JULY 24.—Flour inactive and firm. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ¼c and closed strong: No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 15; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 2 $1 15; July $1 15; August 94¼c; September 88¾c; No. 3, 80@95c. Corn scarce and wanted and advanced 1c; No. 2 49c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 26½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 52½c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring cash 84¼c; September 86c. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork $9 50 cash and July. Lard—prime steam $7 00. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 1¾c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 62,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels.

Philadelphia—JULY 24. — Flour quiet; superfine $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@4 00; Minnesota spring $5 25@5 75; high grades $6 00@7 50. Wheat strong; red 98c@$1 02; amber $1 03@1 05; white old $1 07@1 12. Corn firm; yellow 48@50c. Oats quiet and steady; white western 32½@33¼c; western mixed 34@32c. Rye dull and lower at 52@56c. Provisions quiet. Pork $10 00@10 50. Beef—India mess $16 75@17 00. Smoked hams $11 00@12 50; pickled $9 75@10 25; green $8 00. Lard firmer; butchers' $6 75@7 00; city kettle $7 25@7 50. Butter—New York and Bradford county extras 15@18c; Western Reserve 14@15c. Eggs firm; western 10@11c. Cheese dull; western choice 6½@7c. Petroleum nominally unchanged; refined 10¾c; crude 8½@8¼c. Whisky steady; western $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; oats, 4,900 bushels.

New Orleans—JULY 24.—Cotton quiet; sales of 75 bales; ordinary at 9¼c; good 10c; low middling 10¼c; middling 11¼c; good do, 11¾c; receipts net 186 bales; gross 353 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,598 bales; coastwise 3,499 bales; stock, 10,419 bales. Flour dull; superfine $3 00; double $3 50; treble $3 75@4 75; high grades $5 00@5 75. Corn quiet; mixed 51c. Oats quiet and steady; Galena quoted at 36c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $2 60. Hay dull and nominal; prime quoted at $10 00@11 00; choice $13 00. Pork quiet and firm at $10 25. Lard quiet and weak; tierce quoted at $7 50@8 25; kegs $8 00@8 50. Bulkmeats quiet and firm; shoulders to arrive loose $5 50; packed $5 62½. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 14¼@18c gold. Sugar quiet and firm; good common 7½c; good fair to fully fair 7¾@8¼c; yellow clarified 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull; common 25c; fair 25@28c. Rice steady and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¼c. Bran dull at 60c. Gold 100¾@100¾. Sight exchange on New York 25 per cent. Prime sterling 4 85½.

St. Louis—JULY 24.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middlings 11c. Flour quiet, steady and unchanged; medium X and family XX fall $3 50@3 75; XXX do $3 10@4 25; family $4 30@4 85. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 red fall 88@90c cash; 88@87¾c August; 86¼@87¾c September; No. 3 do 87¼@88c cash; 87@88½c July. Corn higher; No. 2, 35¾@36¼c cash; 36¼c August; 37¼c September. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 25¼@25½c cash; 22¼c bid August and Sept-nmber. Rye dull at 47c. Whisky dull at $1 05. Pork firmer; jobbing $9 65@9 70. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulkmeats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet at $5 37½, $5 40, $5 37½, $5 40, $5 62½. Receipts—Flour, 3,100 barrels; wheat, 7,300 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 4,600 barrels; wheat, 39,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

Boston—JULY 24.—Flour in good demand; superfine western $3 00@3 50; common extras $4 00@4 50; Wisconsin extras $4 25@5 00; Minnesota extras $5 00@6 00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois $5 00@5 75; St. Louis $5 00@6 00; Minnesota patent process $5 75@7 50. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 48½ @52c; steamer 46½@47½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white 38@41c; No 2 white 35@36c; No. 3 white 34@34½c; mixed 32@35c.

Louisville—JULY 24.—Cotton quiet and firm at 11c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; red, 80c; amber and white, 90c. Corn in good demand; white, 45c; mixed, 40c. Oats heavy; white 28c; mixed 26c. Rye and hay nominal. Pork stronger at $10 00@10 25. Lard firm; choice leaf tierce $8 25; kegs, $9 00. Bulkmeats stronger at 5¼c, 6@6¼c. Bacon stronger at 5¾c, 6¼@6¾c; sugar cured hams, 10@12